CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,226—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th Sept
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4906	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	600	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Maboricle	4,000	600	21st Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£35 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£30 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lessah Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 11th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR MARMAGAO.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House, Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,
GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky, Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES :—9, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.
WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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Including Postage.
Twelve months ... Rs. 26
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The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
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GOLD AND JEWELLED BROOCHES.

THE latest Novelties and Designs direct from the Best London Manufacturers :—

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gold and Pearl and Diamond "Crescent and Star"	58	0
Do. do. do.	70	0
Do. do. do.	160	0
Fine Pearl "Horse-Shoe"	90	0
Fine Pearl "Crescent"	60	0
Fine Pearl "Double Horse-Shoe"	75	0
Fine Pearl "Harp"	44	0
Fine Pearl "Spray"	90	0
Fine Gold "Daisy," Pearl Centre	18	0
Fine Gold and Pearl "Mistleton"	18	0
Fine Pearl "Double Horse-Shoe"	68	0
Fine Pearl "Lattice Work"	68	0
Fine Pearl "Daisy Centre"	90	0
Fine Gold "Ivy Leaf," Pear Centre	14	0
Fine Gold "Wishing Bone," set with Rubies and Diamonds	50	0
Fine Pearl "Double Hearts surmounted with Lovers' Knot"	90	0
Fine Gold and Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Safety Pin	14	8
Fine Gold Brooch with Etruscan Centre	25	0
Fine Gold Brooch, Fancy Centre	25	0
Fine Gold Brooch, Fancy Centre and Ends	29	0
Fine Gold Brooch, Pierced Work	32	0
Fine Gold "Twisted Bar," with Fluted Ball Ends	20	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe, Whip, and Foxhead"	27	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Bit"	36	0
Fine Gold "Twisted Rope," with Pearl Ends	32	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Spray," with Enamelled Flowers	40	0
Fine Gold "Mizpah" Brooch	29	0
Fine Gold "Twisted Ribbon Brooch," with Beaded Centre	50	0
Fine Gold Brooch, Jewelled with Pearl Star Centre	49	0
Fine Gold Curb Brooch	27	0
Fine Gold Curb Pattern, with Pearl Horse-Shoe Centre	36	0
Fine Pearl "Swallow on two Bars"	40	0
Pearl "Crescent and Star" on two Bars	50	0
Pearl "Star" Brooch and Hair Pin	100	0
Pearl "Crescent and Star" Brooch and Hair Pin	108	0
Pearl Star Brooch and Hair Pin	130	0
Pearl "Daisy" Brooch, Pendant or Hair Pin	150	0

HAIR PINS.

Best Gilt Metal Hairpins, to Convert any of the above Brooches into Head Ornaments	each	3	12

JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE
ELECTORPLATE.

GOLD LINKS, STUDS, &c.

TREACHER and Co., guarantee all their GOLD STUDS and LINKS to be of the Finest London Manufacture.

GOLD LINKS.
(Complete in Cases.)

	Rs.	a.	
Plain Gold Links, Convex Oval shape	Rs. 31-8, Rs. 40 and...	45	0 per pair.
Plain Gold Links, Torpedo and Button Shape		36	0 "
Plain Gold Links, Torpedo Shape		36	0 "
Plain Gold Links, Flat, with Bevelled Edge		54	0 "

GOLD STUDS.
(Complete in Cases.)

Plain Gold Cheese Shape Studs	Rs. 13-8, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and 20	0	per set
Plain Gold Round top Studs		15	0 "
Plain, Flat, Bevelled Edged Studs		18	0 "
Engraved Gold Cheese Shape Studs,	Rs. 13-8, and	15	0 "
Single Stone Diamond Studs of the first quality	Rs. 135 to 200	0	"
Single Stone Pearl Studs for Dress Shirts		35	0 each.
Single Stone Diamond Studs, Claw Set, for Dress Shirt		95	0 "
Handsome Diamond Cluster Studs for Dress Shirts		200	0 "
Handsome Diamond Horse-Shoe Studs for Dress Shirts		117	0 "
Single Stone Diamond, Star Set, Studs, for Dress Shirts		40	0 "
Single Stone Diamond, Fancy Set, Studs, for Dress Shirts		54	0 "
Fancy Gold Studs, with Pearl Centre, for Dress Shirts		19	0 "

COLLAR STUDS.

Plain Gold Cheese Shape Collar Studs	10	8	"
Plain Gold Round Top Collar Studs	10	8	"
Plain Gold flat Bevelled Edged Collar Studs	10	8	"

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS.
(Complete in Cases.)

Suites of Plain Gold Studs and Links, with Cheese Shaped Studs and Collar Studs from	60	0	per suite
Suites of Plain Gold Studs and Links with Round Top Studs and Collar Studs from	60	0	"
Suites of Plain Gold Studs and Links, with Flat Bevelled Edged Studs and Collar Studs, from	80	0	"

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BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
SOUVENIRS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9	CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.	Rs. 3-4	CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4	CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of fancy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—**SULPHONAL-BAYER.**
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR ODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

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KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
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15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
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15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
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15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
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15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 do.		Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 " do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

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EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OOTACAMUND.
FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing :—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.
Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.
Acreage about 24·49.
Well Timbered Park-like grounds.
There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.
As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.
Apply to
CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
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Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
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ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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IT is hereby notified for the information of the public that as the GENERAL CENSUS of 1891, will take place simultaneously with the Chinchli Fair, it will not be possible to hold the ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL, HORSE and CATTLE SHOW at that place in 1891. It is therefore decided to dispense with the Show for that year.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.

Honorary Secretary's Office, Kolhapur 8th September, 1890.

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All person indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Executor.—Dated this tenth day of September, 1890.

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

Consols declined further ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 95⅝ *ex div.*; but there was no change in the market rates of discount; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 107¼. Silver was unchanged at 53⅜d. per oz., and in New York 116½ cents was still quoted, but Demand Exchange on London was half a cent lower at 4·85. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in London at £87⅞, and 4½ per cents were down ⅜ at £89⅜. The Banks' buying rate on India was unaltered. Braziers' Copper was £1 higher, at £68 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96½; Exchange on London was a shade easier at fcs 25·27½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; the total Sales having been the same as Monday's at 7,000 bales, but including a smaller proportion of East Indian Cotton, at 600 bales. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 5 13-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. for the nearest deliveries and for December onward, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher in the intermediate positions. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was unchanged at 10⅜ cents; but September Futures were 7 points higher, at 10·48 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales, the early arrivals continuing much in excess of those of the previous two years, the figures comparing as follows:—

	1890	1889	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	14,000	7,500
Three days' do	64,000	47,000	25,500
Since 1st September.	140,000	99,000	64,500

Local enquiry has been upon about the same scale to-day as it was yesterday, some 1,800 bales from stock having changed hands, of which half was Bhownugger, at Rs. 171½; and 400 bales Khangaum at the same price; the balance being made up of Karanja, at Rs. 167; Dhulia, at Rs. 115-19; and a little Broach Ginned, at Rs. 190 per candy. A quiet feeling has continued to prevail, and prices show no quotable change.

Wheat.—Dealers have at length lowered their pretensions a little in view of the absence of demand from shippers, and we call prices half an anna per cwt. lower, all round; this concession has not induced business, however, and we call the market dull at our quotations, says:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-4-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-12-0	"

Seeds have been taken to only a small extent, and the enquiry for *Linseed* having subsided the late advance in the price of this description has been lost, and we quote half an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. Other kinds are neglected, but nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	782 bales.
Wheat	9,534 cwt.
Linseed	1,207 "
Castor Seed	1,162 "

Freights are quiet, and without change in rates. The Rubattino steamer has engaged Linseed for this month's shipment, at Rs. 8¾ per ton; and business has transpired in measurement cargo to Liverpool, for late shipment this month, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

Exchange has been steady; but the buyer at the extreme rate of yesterday not having been in the market, scarcely any business has been done on Merchants' Bill. Transactions in Telegraphic are reported at 1s. 8 17-32d. for ready, and at 1s. 8 13-16d. for January-February transfer. We quote closing ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	2·20	"

Government Paper.—A further decline of 1-16 per cent. in the price of Four per cents. for Money, and of ⅛ per cent. for Account has been established to-day in a weak and drooping market, the cash price having closed at 103 3-16, while for the next two settlements we quote 102⅝ and 102 11-16, respectively, have become the rates. 105½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

Shares have been neglected to a great extent, and the only changes which we make in rates for Cotton Mill scrip are an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Queen; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Presidency, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 917½ per share.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	917½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hydcrabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Luksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	398	1,000	11,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,187½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,850	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,550	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,480	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	325	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	£325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	290
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	625
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	500xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	130	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	1,000		60	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	13	46
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	30 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,50	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co.	2,0	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,000
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fort Press Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-40 p.m.
Bombay Graduates' Association, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Elektra (s), from Trieste; and Medusa (s), Hongkong.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Labourdonnais (s), for Aden, &c.; Eiffel Tower (s), Cuddalore; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; D. Balduino (s), Genoa, &c.; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Clan Maclean entered, and the s. s. Labourdonnais left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Elektra, Hispania, and Medusa entered, and the s. s. Wardha, Bisagno, and D. Balduino left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 6 a.m.

M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,208, daily average, 168; and total of new admissions, 998.

Rovers' Football Club.—There will be a practice match between the members of the 1st and 2nd Elevens of the above Club at 5-15 this evening. All members are requested to attend.

Lost.—Mrs. St. Clair Tisdal, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, reports having dropped a handbag, containing Rs. 17, in currency notes and cash, from her carriage, while passing along the Gowalia Tank Road, on Tuesday.

Arrival and Departure of a Native Chief.—His Highness Appa Sahib, the Rajah of Jamkhundi, accompanied by seven followers, arrived here on Tuesday, and took up his temporary residence in a bungalow, belonging to Hajee Cassum, at Dadur. His Highness left for Poona yesterday.

Bombay Graduates' Association.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held this evening, at 5-30 p.m., in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Road, Fort, when the annual report will be adopted and a resolution congratulating Professor W. Wordsworth, C.I.E., on his being appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University, will be passed.

Arrival of a Circus Troupe in Bombay.—A circus troupe, travelling under the name of the "Great Indian Circus" will shortly appear in Bombay, and at present the advance agent is endeavouring to procure a suitable ground to pitch their tent upon. In Burma, Penang, Calcutta, and in other places, the troupe, which numbers about thirty performers, has, we are told, appeared with success.

Attempted Suicide.—Posho Chosga, a lad of about 13 years, was placed before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, for attempting to commit suicide by taking opium. The accused stated that he had taken the opium in anger, consequent on being reprimanded by his father for negligence. The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 5, with the alternative of eight days' simple imprisonment.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Rama Mahadoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a barber and lived at Khetwady 4th Street. Yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious on his bed, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on his arrival he was pronounced to be dead. The verdict was, "that the death of Rama Mahadoo was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself."

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Rama Dhurma, aged 35 years. Deceased came to Bombay on a visit on Sunday last. On Monday forenoon, while passing along Girgaum Road he was knocked down by a runaway horse, whereby he sustained a fracture to his skull. He was taken in an unconscious condition to the hospital, where he died at 11 a. m. yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Drunk and Incapable.—Inspector Stanford yesterday placed Peter Thompson, a European vagrant, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram for being drunk and incapable on the night of the 9th instant. Inspector Stanford stated that he was called to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, where he found the accused lying in the verandah drunk. Thompson was an inmate of the Workhouse, and had obtained permission to be out till 5 p.m., on the plea of looking for employment. The Magistrate ordered Thompson to be sent back to the Workhouse.

Attempting to Sell Diseased Meat.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Abdoola Rahimon Lall Mahomed was charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. Richardson, with bringing without permission from the Municipal Commissioner diseased buffalo meat from Coorla into the City of Bombay intended for human food, which had been slaughtered at a slaughter-house or place not maintained or licensed under the Municipal Act. Accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint and also admitting one previous conviction for a similar offence, was convicted and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-40, (weather permitting):—

Overture.....Tancredi.....Rossini.
Quadrille ...Fun of the Fair.....Williams.
Valse .....Les Patineurs .....Waldteufel.
Fantasia ...Gipsy's Life... .....Thiere.
Valse .....Our Last .....Lamothe.
Polka .....Drink, Puppy, Drink..D'Albert.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft by a Servant.—Yesterday, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Dawood Shaik Abdoola *alias* Mahomed, with stealing a brass lamp and a rose-water sprinkler, of the collective value of Rs. 6. The accused was in the employ of Ludha Hirjee, a cloth merchant, residing in Bengalpoora, and had been acting as substitute for complainant's servant, who had gone on leave for a period of about ten days. The complainant discharged the accused about three days ago as his own servant had returned. Before leaving, however, Dawood possessed himself of the articles mentioned, which were lying on a table. Inspector Nolan, on enquiry, recovered the stolen articles from the house of a Mahomedan, with whom accused had left them, promising to return for them shortly after. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Street Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Doctor Street, respecting the death of a Mahomedan child, aged 1 year, named Abdool Kurreem Mahomed Ali. On Tuesday last deceased was being carried in the arms of his grandfather along Doctor Street, when a horse attached to a carriage took fright at a steam-roller and bolted, knocking the old man down. The child fell out of his arms and one of the wheels of the carriage passed over him, causing such severe injuries that the unfortunate child died almost immediately. The verdict was, that the death of Abdul Kurreem Mahomed Ali was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage, the horse having taken fright at a steam-roller working in the street.

Tramway Prizes.—The following are the winning numbers of the tramway prizes:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Red	Line Up	1	C578001
Special	Line Down	1	E416832
	Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line Down	2	C173950
Special	" "	"	C187409
"	" "	"	C196763
Brown	M. S.—C. B.	1½	C016633
"	" Up	1	C892888
"	" Down	1	D164306
Green	" "	"	D410523
"	" Up	"	D458863
"	" "	"	D493036
Special	" "	"	D891129
"	" Down	"	E501572
"	" "	"	E525149
Yellow	" Up	½	C038375
Special	" "	"	C339027
"	" "	"	C440447

Theft by a Ramosee.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Boocsir charged Dhakoo Laroo, a police Ramosee, with the theft of postage stamps, of the value of annas 6. The accused was in the employ of the *Bombay Gazette*, and did duty at the Press, and kept the keys of the same. From the statement of Mr. J. Hunter, a printer in the same press, it appears that some stamps were missed from the drawer of the lady who is in charge of the stamps of the establishment, which were kept in the room of the lady compositors, outside where the Ramosee generally sat on duty. A report was made to the Assistant Manager, who asked the Ramosee for his keys, among which was found one which exactly fitted the drawer, from which the stamps were missed. The box of the accused was next searched, and the stamps were found at the bottom among other papers. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or to undergo ten days' imprisonment.

The Theft from Sir Charles Forbes and Co.'s Godown.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Shewshankar Govindram resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector Butterfield charged Kursan Hemraj with breaking into Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.'s godown at Mandvi, and abstracting cotton piece-goods, of the collective value of Rs. 200, and four other men being charged with assisting in disposing of the property. The circumstances under which the first-named accused broke through the roof of the godown and descended and left the premises by means of a rope, which he had fastened to one of the rafters, have already been given with the details of his capture by the police on the roof of an adjacent iron foundry, after having given the stolen property to the other men who removed it to a house in the native town. His Worship during the hearing of the case being apparently under the impression that some of the witnesses were giving evidence that was not of a very reliable nature made the prisoners change their apparel with other persons in Court, one of whom he substituted for one of the accused in order to see if the persons who appeared as witnesses were in a position to identify the men placed before his Worship on the above charge. After recording all the evidence adduced by the prosecution the Magistrate sentenced Kursan to 18 months' hard labour, and ordered two of the other accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or to suffer three months' imprisonment, while another of the men charged with receiving the property was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The Magistrate discharged the remaining prisoner for want of evidence.

HIGH COURT.—September 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
For Judgment.

164-76—Little, S F and N—W Loudon vs Khatao Raojee and others—L S F and N, B and H, and P G and S.
For dismissal under rule 64.
457-90—Janardhen G for pauper—Adam Abba vs Allarakhia Munjee.
To speak to the minutes of the decretal order.
284-90—Wadia and G—Abdul Hussein and another vs Munnerally Caderbhoy—E. Wilkin.
Postponed Long Causes.
209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—Bicknell and M—Part heard.
347-90—Conroy and B—The Bank of Bombay vs Haji Abu Ahmed and others—Roughton and B.
358-90—Little, S F and N—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Haji Oosman Haji Aba. In person.
360-90—Roughton and B—A J Foulding vs E R Smetham—Chalk, W and S.
184-89—Wadia and G—Pirozbai and another vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta and others—M E and H, and C B B and B.
344-89—Crawford, B B and B—Sitaram Chaitandas and others vs Tarachund Dhunraj and others—Chalk, W and S.
238-90—Conroy and B—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadersha and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran,)
For Judgment.

551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs. Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B, T and D, and P and R.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.
452-90—Pestonjee and R—Mahomedbhai Bharmal vs Rahimtoola Jaitha and another—Mulji B B. Part heard.
Defended New Long Causes.
217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.
339-90—Conroy and B—F Stamore and others vs The Bombay Freighters' Association—Shamrao P.
345-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Purshotumdas Jamnadas vs. Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.
190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Govind Ramjee and others—W and G and C L and C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Eiffel Tower, 2,033 tons, Captain Hughes Purse, sailed yesterday for Cuddalore, in ballast.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamship Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain G Mohorcich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and 87 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo, and two gentlemen as cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Simonet, Mr. L M Albert, Dr. N. de Souza, and 30 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hooseini	997	Powill	N	B & P S N Co.
" Ormesby	1823	Peterson	C	J Mackintosh & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani.....Nacoda.....Shepherd & Co.
" Neera .... Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania s.	2213	Abrey	2	W & Graham & Co.
" Rohilla	2174	Spack	5	P & O S N Co.
" Elektra s.	2095	Mahorcich	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Medusa s.	1775	Costanzo	8	Do.
" Badsworth	2173	Fargher	10	T Morison.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	16	Haji Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Elektra (s)	Mahonich	Trieste, Aug 15.
	Medusa (s)	Costanzo	Hongkong, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Labourdonnais (s).	Schmitz	Aden, &c.
	Eiffel Tower (s)	Purse	Cuddalore.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi, &c.
	D. Balduino (s)	Govino	Genoa, &c.
	Bisagno (s)	Oriengo	Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Medusa, for Trieste, &c.
" Deccan, for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
3 Rock Cliff's .....Donovan ....Muscat, Aug 21.
Golconda s.....Henderson ..London, Aug 1.
6 Nuddea s.....Stafford ....Singapore, Aug 25.
Himalaya s .....Brown .....Bombay, Aug 15.
Asia s .....Wilson .....Bombay, Aug 20.
Scindia s .....Stabb.....Negapatam, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamers Maharani, Lalpoora and Bancoora.
Sept. 6.—Steamers Nidir, City of Agra and Chicklade.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
7 Culna s..... .....Bombay.
8 Selene s .....Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
7 Rumala s..... .....Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 10.

From Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—8 packages earthenware, S M Fazul.
City of Edinburgh s—20 cases beer, Finlay, Muir and Co.

From Glasgow.

Nubia s—1 hogshead whisky, J Connell.
Clan Macgregor s—1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

From London.

Henzada s—6 cases medicine, B Sazba and Co.
Huzara s—200 barrels blasting powder, E Mamedally and Co.
Kangra s—1 case percussion caps, E Mamedally and Co.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—3 quarter casks rectified spirit, Dinshaw and Company; 3 quarter casks wine, Maneckjee Cowasjee Todiwalla and Company.
Ebro s—1 hogshead rum, S. B. Frazer and Sons.
Lord Charlemont s—1 hogshead brandy, S. B. Frazer and Sons.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—25 cases writing paper and 1 case stationary, A Abdool Rahim and Co; 10 cases playing cards and toys, A Amroodin.

From Venice.

Peshawar s—5 cases glassbeads, S Karimbhoy.

From New York.

Persia s—12 cases tobacco manufactured, H Sheriar.
Nubia s—6 cases lamps, E Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 9.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—4,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Malwa s—18 cwts gum, and 33 cwts fishmaws, H M Jewraz; 222 cwts gum, 4 cwts nutmeg and 2 cases tortoise shells, D Peerbhoy; 13 bales skin, Esmail Ganjee and Co; 5 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Ormesby s—175 bales cotton, and 1,506 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Havre.

Ormesby s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Massellles.

Hispania s—980 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, A Vindyek Chatre and Co.

For Hongkong.

Rohilla s—160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; ½ chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 cwts onions, C Bapoo; 16 chests opium, Jeewanjee Nowrojee; 13 chests opium, D P Marker; 25 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 6½ chests opium, F N Postwalla; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 131 chests opium, 12½ cwts horns, C Ebram; 70½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, P F Talati.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—50 chests opium, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7 chests opium, 39 bales twist, and 11 bales shirting, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 41 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, E I Abraham.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—63 bales cotton, B Hurdayal; 50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 7.

Boddam, Lieut, Bo, ½ Bo Rifles, off leave, from Poona.
September 9.
Nicholson, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 5.

Ryan, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Ahmednagar.
September 10.
Young, Lieut, Bo, Comt, on leave, to Lanowlee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 11th September, 1890.

There will be gun-drill at Head-quarters this morning at 7 o'clock, and to-morrow evening at 6-30.

By order,
(Sd.) A. Leslie, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 11th September, 1890.

1. Captain and Paymaster A. F. Soundy having rejoined from leave of absence takes over the duties of Paymaster and Quarter Master from this date.

2. Lieut F. W. English having returned from leave of absence the remainder of his leave is hereby cancelled.

3. Regimental Order No. 1 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on alternate Saturdays.

There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 13th instant at 3-30 p. m.

4. No. 2552 Vol. P. Boylette is transferred from "C." to "A." Company from this date.

Bombay Light Horse.

5. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 12th instant.

6. There will be riding drill for all recruits on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes, Military bridles to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. Leathem, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.

The services of Surgn R R H Whitwell, MB, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Surgn-Major E S Brander, MB, CM, F R C S E, Bengal Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

The services of first grade Assist Apothecary W Sheriff, Madras Subordinate Medical Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad for employment as Assist to the Civil Surgn at Amraoti.

Judicial Department.

The services of the Hon'ble R F Rampini and of the Hon H W Gordon, of the B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds, Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Gokhera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

KIOTO ! KIOTO !! Our ½ Dinner Set of 30 Pieces for 6 Persons for Rs. 15, we now sell at Rs. 14 only, on account of favourable exchange, cheapest and neatest pattern in Crockery.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEMPAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situate. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

WANTED, for steamers trading regularly to Bombay, Apothecaries. Apply (with copies of testimonials) stating salary to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay,

JUST RECEIVED, few Victoria Jubilee Hand ORGANS with 18 Steel Harmonium Reeds and with 12 Endless Tunes and Case complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 23 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to MR. DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 143, Hornby Road, Fort.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahomed Khulakdina ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others.....Defendants.
(SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.)

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH,

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz, :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Anjar, in the dominion of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land which is the property of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, millright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises and hereinafter more particularly described namely ;—

20 gins.
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power.
1 boiler.
1 lathe.
1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1890.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS ! ! !
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1890.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TRUMAN—ROSE—September 10, on Wednesday, at the Bowen Memorial Church, Bombay, Harry Truman, to Helena Rose.—(English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—September 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain W J B Bird, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
COLVIN—September 3, at Darjeeling, the wife of E G Colvin, BCS, of a daughter.
NORMAN—August 31, at Goodalore, Mullay Estate, Guyna, Nilgiris, the wife of R C de R Norman, of a son.

DEATHS.

LAWRENCE—September 2, at Jumalpore, "Queenie," infant daughter of John and Jeanie Lawrence, E I R, Nawadhi.
MARSDEN—September 2, at 22, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Edmund Marsden, Minister of the Gospel, and for 35 years Pastor of the Bangalore Free Communion Baptist Church, aged 88 years and 9 months, after a residence of 55 years in India.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

THE Administration Report of Civil Works of the Public Works Department for 1889-90 shows that in regard to public buildings the year was one of remarkable activity in this Presidency. Not in buildings alone, however ; for considerable progress was made with the extension of communications and with other public improvements, of which the Ahmedabad water-works were perhaps the most important. The total expenditure of the year on civil works was a little over 51½ lakhs. We explained some time ago the efforts that had been made to keep down establishment charges in the Public Works Department. It is satisfactory to find that the endeavours made in this direction continue to show a good result. Including irrigation, the total outlay under all heads was 93½ lakhs, upon which the establishment charges amounted to 26·3 per cent., as compared with 27·6 per cent. in the year previous. Making, however, certain necessary deductions on account of the Barrack Department and of irrigation, the respective percentages really are 24·2 per cent. and 25·6. This means, as compared with 1886-87, a decrease of Rs. 1,81,000. The building activity of the year manifested itself in various directions. There was scarcely a department in the administration for which the Public Works Department did not do something, though there is very little under the respective departmental heads which claims public interest. One paragraph, however, in the chapter relating to administrative buildings stimulates interest. The whole scheme, we are told, for the adaptation of certain ancient buildings at Bijapur for the requirements of the head-quarters station has been completed, the last work, namely, the conversion of the tiny little Gaggan Mahal into a church, having been finished during the year. It is not the fashion for the Public Works Department to issue illustrated reports of its proceedings. But there is just enough in this paragraph to make us wish that the department had told us more about what has been done at Bijapur, and had illustrated the record by a few drawings showing how the new wine of nineteenth century district administration had been put into the old bottles of Bijapur architecture. We cannot follow the record in all that it tells about the building activities of the department in the Mofussil. But there are one or two buildings outside of Bombay which need to be noticed. For example, there is the Pasteur Laboratory, which has been built in connection with the College of Science. The completion during the year, at a cost of about three-quarters of a lakh of the Juvenile Reformatory at Yerrowda, also claims notice. All over the Mofussil progress has been made with the construction of quarters for the District Police ; and this brings us to the question of Police lines in Bombay, which has always been adverted to when measures for increasing the efficiency of the City Police have been under discussion. We are still far from even the commencement of the scheme for the erection of Police Lines in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market, which has frequently been heard of. But last year four plots of land, measuring over 5,000 square yards, were taken up for a similar purpose at Dadar, in addition to plots purchased in 1883 and 1888. Over a quarter of a lakh was paid for building plots for this purpose last year. Poona also is to have new provision made for its cantonment police, quarters containing 100 rooms being projected there, though a site has not yet been found. The report confirms an intimation which we gave early in the year to the effect that Government have bought land at Parel for the erection of a new central jail for Bombay. A departmental committee was appointed to report upon the recommendation of the Extension Committee for the removal of the House of Correction and the gaol from their present site ; and it was upon their report that steps were taken last year for acquiring the site for a combined central jail and workhouse at Parel. We believe that a large central jail is also in contemplation at Ahmedabad. Nowhere has building activity been more marked than in the educational domain. Amongst the educational buildings in progress during the year in Bombay, the chief place is taken by the Anjuman-i-Islam School, now being built upon the Esplanade, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,34,000, towards which Government contribute Rs. 38,000, and the site. Then there is the Framjee Dinshah Petit Laboratory in course of construction at the Grant Medical College at a cost of three-quarters of a lakh, contributed by Mr. Framjee Dinshah Petit. A new and important development is being given to the School of Art, in the addition of sheds and workshops for accommodating classes for the study of industrial art, including pottery, iron, copper and brass work, wood-carving, carpet-weaving, enamelling and gold and silver work. For collegiate education the most important thing that is being done is the erection of a Principal's residence and students' quarters at the new Wilson College at Chowpatty, and the erection of quarters for the students of Elphinstone College. These latter form a somewhat massive structure in the midst of the new town that is so rapidly rising in the neighbourhood of the Colaba Causeway, the growth of which must make us increasingly anxious for an early solution of the problem of the drainage of Bombay, as there is no district in the town which is more interested in its early solution than that. Next to expenditure upon educational buildings, that upon hospitals has been most noteworthy. A new building for the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary was completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 27,000, the gift of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla. The Bomonjee Eduljee Ableess Obstetric Hospital has been completed at a cost of Rs. 45,600 ; quarters have been provided for the resident physicians of the Cama and Albless Hospitals ; progress is being made with the Bai Motlibai Hospital. A site has been acquired at a cost of a lakh and a half for the Sir Dinshah Maneckjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children, and the Dwarkadass Lallubdass Dispensary. The memory of an estimable and deeply regretted young lady will be perpetuated in the Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses, which is being built in the compound of the Jamsetjee Hospital, and to the cost of which Mr. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., has contributed Rs. 15,000. Progress, we are glad to note, has been made with the St. George's Hospital, which is to be the European General Hospital of the future. Last year, close upon a lakh and a quarter was expended upon the project, the Nurses' and the Probationers' quarters being completed, the masonry work of the male hospital being begun, and the quarters for the Lady Superintendent and the Sisters being far advanced towards completion. Lastly, the Report refers to the selection of a site for a home for lepers, and mentions the fact that the plans and estimates for carrying out Sir Dinshah Petit's munificent project at Trombay are in course of preparation. We have not attempted a comprehensive review of the Report, which contains a good deal to which we have made no reference. But enough has been said to illustrate the rapidity with which the new Bombay is being built up, and the material fabric of its public institutions is being added to.

THE account by Dr. Mueller, of Melbourne, of the action of strychnine as an antidote for snake-bite, which we publish in another column, will for many reasons be read with interest in India. Dr. Mueller's praises of strychnine will at the same time be received in this country with a certain amount of reserve by those who have paid attention to the subject. To begin with, the evidential value of the cases cited in his letter to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Victoria is scarcely complete. In five of the cases cited no description is given of the snake by which the bite was inflicted, and in four of the other cases the description of the snake is much too general to allow an opinion to be formed as to its virulence. "Black snakes" and "brown snakes" are mentioned with a strangely unscientific vagueness, which is the more noticeable since the general character of the Australian snakes is less virulent than that of the Indian. The recoveries of course which Dr. Mueller cites in proof of the unfailing efficacy of strychnine as an antidote are satisfactory so far as they go. To make some of them convincing, however, it would be necessary to furnish much stronger proof that the persons who recovered had really been poisoned. Dr. Mueller, in bringing his specific to the notice of the Viceroy, for the benefit of people in India, candidly acknowledges that in Calcutta and in London the antidote has been unsuccessfully applied to snake-bitten dogs. The truth is that so far as India is concerned it is by no means a new method of treatment which Dr. Mueller has brought to notice. He says he did his best to convert the late Dr. Vincent Richards to his views, but that he failed. Considering the patience and ability which Dr. Richards devoted to the elucidation of the subject of snake-poisons, there was no necessity for his Australian critic to explain his failure to convert him by the observation that "prejudice formed on preconceived, though erroneous notions, dies very hard." We suspect that if Dr. Vincent Richards had been alive, he would have known how to deal with this very unscientific contribution to a scientific discussion. Sir Joseph Fayrer, however, is still with us. He has made a good many experiments with strychnine. In 1868 the then Dr. Fayrer carried out a series of experiments in Calcutta, using strychnine as the antidote. One case was that of a pariah dog bitten in the thigh by a large black cobra. Immediately after the bite, about 20 drops of solution of strychnine were injected into the thigh. Tetanic twitching of the limbs at once commenced, and the animal died in six minutes, not from snake-poison, for the manifestation of the effects of which there was no time, but entirely from tetanus. In another experiment also upon a pariah, about 15 drops of the strichnine solution were injected into the bitten thigh. Here, again, powerful tetanic symptoms supervened, and death occurred, evidently from tetanus, in six minutes. In the case of a cat bitten by a *Daboia Russellii* the strychnine seemed rather to accelerate death than to improve the animal's condition. The action of the snake-poison, Dr. Fayrer said, had clearly commenced, but it was at once obscured by the symptoms of strychnine poisoning, and the experiments, he held, did not support the theory that strychnine will serve as an antidote to snake-poisoning. The well-known work in which these experiments are reported—Sir Joseph Fayrer's "Thanatophidia of India"—records also a number of similar experiments carried out by the late Dr. Vincent Richards with the object of testing the value of strychnine as an antidote. These experiments, again, were certainly not favourable to Dr. Mueller's theory. Five dogs in succession which were hypodermically treated with strychnine died. In the sixth case the dog, into which one-eighth of a grain of dried cobra poison was injected, was also treated with strychnine. But the success of the antidote cannot be inferred from this case, since another dog to which no strychnine had been given recovered also. The seventh case of the class is perhaps somewhat more favourable to the strychnine theory. In this instance, the dog, which was twice treated with injections of a sixteenth of a grain of strychnine, gradually improved and ultimately recovered. Dr. Richards, however, thought that though the quantity of cobra poison injected may have been sufficient to cause serious symptoms, it was not sufficient to kill, and like Sir Joseph Fayrer he held that the experiments as a whole were unfavourable to strychnine, though they did not leave the matter beyond a doubt. We have not got much nearer a solution of the problem in the interval, and it might be well, therefore, for the Government of India to consider the advisability of reopening the enquiry which was carried out in 1868. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind the possibility that the therapeutic action of strychnine in India and in Australia may be entirely different in consequence of certain marked variations in the symptoms of snake poisoning in the two countries. Dr. Hilson, whose account of two cases of snake-bite treated by injection of liquor ammoniæ is printed as an appendix to the "Thanatophidia" brings this possibility very clearly into view. All that Dr. Mueller now claims for strychnine was years ago claimed in Australia for liquor ammoniæ. Numerous instances have been recorded in Australia of the almost instantaneous recovery of persons bitten by snakes who have been treated with this remedy. Tried in India, however, it has entirely failed, and the explanation of this must be an essential difference in the virus of common snakes in Australia, and in its effect on the system from that of the Indian cobra and krait. If an enquiry is started it will be necessary to guard against being misled by incomplete analogies, and especially by the assumption that the action of all snake-poison is alike, and that it must necessarily yield with unvarying facility to a common remedy.

IT may be hoped that the decision of the Madras High Court in the Courtallum case will promptly do away with the irritation to which the judgment of the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly gave rise. It was an unfortunate and mischievous judgment, and its reversal and the acquittal of the men sentenced seemed inevitable, though it is a pity that they had to go so far as to the High Court at Madras for redress. The four men concerned were servants of the Dewan of Mysore, who was spending a holiday at Courtallum, a pretty little hill station in the Tinnevelly district, which has as its chief attraction a waterfall to which the Hindus have for generations attached a reputation for sanctity. It is therefore a bathing-place held in much local esteem, though it seems that the few Europeans in the place—a planter and an official or two—have acquired a liking for a bath in the falls. It is difficult to imagine any means by which the use of the stream by sections of the community who necessarily take such diametrically opposite views of its character would be harmoniously arranged. Some years ago, it seems, an attempt was made to establish a *modus vivendi* by issuing an order that the falls should be reserved for Europeans before the hour of ten in the morning. That the arrangement worked badly goes without saying. An assault by a planter upon a Brahmin woman who was bathing within the hours reserved for Europeans was one of the most recent illustrations of the unworkability of a close time established against Hindus in a place sacred to Hindu deities. It was this incident which provoked a number of natives, amongst whom were the Dewan's servants, to disregard the rule, by bathing at the falls at about half-past six in the morning. A meeting had been held, at which a resolution to go to the falls next morning was passed, and the magistrate treated the act as rioting, inasmuch as it was the result of a common determination arrived at in the meeting. The text of the High Court judgment is not before us ; but it is not likely that much respect has been paid to that view of the case. If the act of bathing was not unlawful in itself, it would not be rendered unlawful by the prior and concerted determination of the defendants to have recourse to it. The evidence seems to have been conflicting in regard to the resistance offered by the men, but at the most it appears to have been merely constructive resistance. The High Court has found against the magistrate on the law and on the facts. It seems clear that whatever validity the so-called rule prohibiting natives from bathing in the Courtallum Falls may have possessed, it was systematically disregarded, and that it proved unworkable. The marvel is that any one responsible for the peace of the place should have devised a plan so perfectly adapted to provoke misunderstanding. Aurangzeb had ways of his own of hurting the susceptibilities of his Hindu subjects ; yet he would scarcely have gone so far as to establish, for the convenience of the Mussulmans of the place, a close time against Hindus in one of their own sacred bathing-places. A user of this kind cannot conveniently be shared between Europeans and Hindus until on both sides a very different way of looking at each other and at things material and spiritual has been arrived at. The strangest thing in the case is the absence from the small European community of Courtallum of the caste feeling which makes the Brahmin horrified at the intrusion of the *mlecha* within the circle which marks out his religious and domestic life from that of the rest the world. No Englishman who had much regard for his own caste would care to fight with a Brahmin for the right to injure the feelings of the latter by bathing in the same water with him. A little wholesome reciprocity, even in our prejudices, is sometimes useful, and in this case it would have prevented misunderstanding.

THE death of Canon Liddon has deprived the Church of England of a leading divine and of its most famous preacher. It was only very recently that he was offered and declined the Bishopric of St. Albans. Commenting on the tardiness of the offer, the *Guardian* wrote : "It has for years been a reproach to the advisers of the Crown in the exercise of its ecclesiastical patronage, that the foremost living Churchman has been again and again passed over when a bishopric fell vacant. That reproach is now removed, and so far the action of the Prime Minister gives good cause for satisfaction. But that it should only have been removed now, gives equal cause for sorrow. Fifteen years ago, Dr. Liddon was as eminent as he is now, but then he had the health and vigour which he can now no longer command. We are glad, we repeat, that the offer has been made ; we only lament that it should have been persistently delayed, until it proved too late to make it to any purpose." One of Canon Liddon's latest public appearances, if not the very latest, was on Whit Sunday, May 25, when he occupied the pulpit of his own University, in St. Mary's, and preached the already well-known sermon, "The Inspiration of Selection," directed against the teaching on the subject in the new volume of Oxford Essays, entitled "Lux Mundi." A few weeks later, he was attacked with a severe neuralgic affection, the consequence, it is stated, of overwork, but no fears appear to have been entertained of a fatal termination of his illness. The Rev. Henry Parry Liddon was born in 1829. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, graduated B. A. in 1850, and in 1853 proceeded to the degree of M. A. In 1854, he was appointed vice-principal of Cuddesdon College. In 1866 he delivered his celebrated Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of our Lord. In 1870, he was installed as Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and, in the same year, was appointed Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford, an appointment which he resigned in 1882 with the view, it was said, of devoting the greater part of his leisure to a life of the late Dr. Pusey. He has published several volumes of sermons, also a biographical sketch of the late Bishop Walter Kerr Hamilton of Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone in his opening paper in *Good Words* (April 1890) on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" refers to Dr. Liddon's reputation as a preacher, in a paragraph which will now be read with a melancholy interest. He writes : "In a passage which rises to the very highest level of British eloquence, Dr. Liddon, exhausting all the resources of our language, has described, so far as man may describe it, the ineffable and unapproachable position held by the sacred volume. It is long to quote, too special to appropriate, and to make extracts would only mangle it. The commanding eminence of the great preacher of our metropolitan Cathedral will fasten the public attention on the subject, and powerfully serve to show that the Scriptures in their substantial tissue rise far above the region of criticism, which can do nothing permanent or effectual to lower their moral and spiritual grandeur, or to disguise or intercept the gigantic work."

THE projected Volunteer Reserve for Bombay—projected five years ago, let it be remembered—has come to nothing. Last week a notification appeared in the Volunteer Orders inviting gentlemen resident in Bombay who might wish to join the Reserve to send in their names to the Adjutant, on or before Saturday, the 6th instant. When the list was closed on Saturday it was found that only six names had been sent in, and two of these were not eligible, according to the rules of the corps, one being a Parsee, and the other a Beni-Israelite. The result, unsatisfactory though it is, will not be greatly regretted by the military authorities at Simla, whose lukewarmness in the matter has been phenomenal. It was in the year 1885, during the anxieties of Penjdeh, that the proposal was made to form a volunteer reserve. While the crisis lasted the movement was enthusiastically received, and had the iron been struck while it was hot there is no doubt the volunteer reserve would have been formed. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army was greatly in favour of it, and a representation was promptly sent to head-quarters at Simla for the required sanction ; but for some reason no notice was taken of it, and the Reserve was forgotten, until one day in 1887, exactly two years after the representation was sent to Simla, the sanction came. In these circumstances it is not surprising that there has been no enthusiasm about the project in Bombay, though it is not here, but in Simla, that the cause of its failure is to be found.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches :—On the last day of August 1888, Rs. 13,27,84,000 ; August 1889, Rs. 12,81,44,000 ; and August 1890, Rs. 12,24,90,000.

A LETTER appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, criticising in scathing terms the absence of General Sir Drury Lowe from the Cavalry manœuvres on the Berkshire Downs. The writer refers to the haphazard formation of corps, the young horses in the cavalry regiments, and the incompleteness of the regiments engaged.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 7th September in the Vehar Lake, was 46 cents, as against 28 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 86 inches 26 cents, as against 77 inches 93 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 30 feet 95 cents, and at the end of the week 31 feet. At the same date a year ago it was 27 feet 10 cents at the beginning of the week, and 26 feet 85 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 47 cents, and at the same date last year 55 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 102 inches 64 cents, or 15 inches 38 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 56 feet 79 cents, or 35 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 56 feet 54 cents, or 35 cents less than last year. The rainfall in the Pawai Reservoir for the week was 50 cents, and 93 inches 46 cents up to date for the year.

IN May last the Mysore Durbar notified that for the current year only four square miles of land would be leased for mining purposes, and that these would be given out to the highest bidder. The total area was divided into six blocks; three in Kempenkote of 320 acres; the Tank block in Kolar of 161¼ acres; and a square mile in Belgumba, and another in Karadahalli. Four tenders were received for the Tank block, the highest offer, says the Bangalore *Daily Post*, being by Mr. Hodgson, of Kartary on the Neilgherries, who, as agent of the Mysore West Gold Mining Company, tendered £6,000 cash, and £5,000 shares in any company started to work it. The three Kempenkote blocks fetched Rs. 6,000 cash in all, and £2,500 shares in any company started.

A NEW accounts office is shortly to be added to the head-quarters of the Indo-European Telegraph Department at Karachi. The Calcutta accounts have been removed to Karachi, and the new office will accommodate the combined staff. Mr. F. Rawson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Calcutta, will be appointed Examiner in charge.

A TELEGRAM from Bogoola, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, puts the accident to the bridge in a less serious light than the first accounts implied. It appears that only two piers of the bridge have sunk, and that the embankment on one side is uninjured. The outcome of the manager's inspection of the damages is that it is expected to have wagons shunted across so as to restore communication by Wednesday.

THE only business at to-day's Council meeting at Simla will be the passing of the bill introduced by Mr. Hutchins on the 28th of August, for amending chapter 5 of the Registration Act.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 30th August was 169, against 158 and 206 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 151. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 3 in the two preceding weeks, the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5 ; 1 death from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week ; and 16 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 20 respectively, against 61 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·3 per mille per annum, against 24·3, the mean of the last five years.

A CORRESPONDENT, says the *Indian Daily News*, appears to have made a mental note of a piece of advice lately offered by a weekly contemporary to a daily brother, and to have had the curiosity to watch and see whether the hint would take effect. The advice was founded on the ordinary journalistic rule that leading articles in newspapers should be original and not wholesale reproductions at second-hand from other sources. It appears to have been received much after the fashion of the counsel Shakespeare speaks of, "which falls into mine ears as profitless as water in a sieve." Our correspondent writes :—"If you want to avenge the bogus Reuter telegram, just look at a book I send you, and compare its contents with leading paras. in the———. I think you will find also that three long articles were taken bodily from the book." We fancy the "bogus Reuter telegram" avenged itself, being a weapon of the boomerang type, and dangerous to an unskilful manipulator. As regards the question of journalistic ethics, it is unnecessary for us to express an opinion. If another paper chooses to fill its leader columns with second-hand matter, we can scarcely regard it as an injury to us.

As the rise in the exchange will probably affect the soldier's pay, the Lahore paper would be glad to see a clear notification by the Government, for the future guidance of the rank and file. A sudden decrease in the pay of the soldier would cause much grumbling, and service in India would not be so popular as at the present time. Some time ago, writes our contemporary, we advocated a rate above which the soldier's pay should not be allowed to rise, and it is questionable if it would be politic to allow it to fall below Rs. 20 per month. At this point it would perhaps be possible to suit every body in the present as well as in the future. With the soldier's pay at Rs. 20, he would have no reason to complain, considering that it is not many years since it was fixed at the modest figure of Rs. 14-8-0.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Last night's London *Gazette* contains notifications of the following military promotions :—

Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Lumsden to be General.

Major-General Mainwaring to be Lieutenant-General.

Colonel W. H. Whitlock to be Major-General.

The following Indian Staff Corps appointments are also gazetted :—

Colonels Wheeler, Stansfeld, and Clerk to be Major-Generals on the Bengal list.

THE DOCK STRIKES AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE RIOT ACT READ.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Southampton, yesterday, was the scene of intense excitement in consequence of riots arising out of the dock-labourers' strike.

Crowds of strikers paraded the streets, and stoned two companies of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry Regiment, which had been called out to assist in the maintenance of order.

Several men were injured, and Lieutenant Abercrombie had his nose broken.

The Riot Act was read by the Mayor, whose premises were promptly stoned by the strikers.

Soldiers were then ordered to charge the mob with fixed bayonets.

This being done, many were wounded, and the streets were cleared for a time, but fresh disturbances are feared, the mob being greatly incensed.

The military and police are strongly patrolling the streets.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STRIKERS' ATTACK ON BLACKLEGS.

LONDON, SEPT 10.

Serious disturbances took place at Southampton last evening when the dockers and coal-heavers on strike attacked the blacklegs and barred their access to the docks.

The police being powerless to restore order half a battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment was summoned from Gosport and on its arrival cleared the approaches to the docks with a fire hose.

Later on the strikers attacked the troops with stones and one Lieutenant and two Privates were injured, whereupon repeated bayonet charges were made and some of the mob were injured.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

The s.s. Valetta, for Colomba and Australia, left at the same time.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 10.

Mr. Warburton's cross-examination was resumed to-day again. He admitted of having borrowed money from the Faridkote Bank, while he was District Superintendent of Loodhiana in 1884. The loan was negotiated through the Mahomedan Muktiar of the Raja of Faridkote, who had a share in the Bank. He denied that the Raja of Faridkote had property in Loodhiana then, but acknowledged that there existed a dispute about the possession of a Kotwali house, at Loodianah, between the Raja and the Patwarris. His total debts, including interest at the rate of 12 per cent. amounted to Rs.27,000. He read an article on the 27th June respecting the woman, Gurdevi, being publicly examined, but did not believe the complaint ; and her case was enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. He also admitted of having threatened Munnie Lall that he would run him in the very first opportunity he had, because he abducted the daughter-in-law of a native Honorary Magistrate at Amritsar, and thus dishonoured the family of a respectable man. He said securities for good behaviour were taken in a larger extent than before, and owing to the abnormal character of the people of Amritsar this procedure was approved by the Chief Court. Mr. Warburton's cross-examination could not be continued to-day for want of files in a certain case, which has been called for from Amritsar. To-morrow few important witnesses for the prosecution will be examined.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

O. L. steamer Austral, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 2 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	95⅝ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87½
4½ per cent. „	89⅝
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	53½d, per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	84
Sept. 10, Wednesday	0	87	0	70	0	80	0	34
Total	68	67	69	21	71	47	57	18
Total of corresponding date last year	65	48	69	51	70	0	62	15
Do. in 1888	55	3	51	49	52	56	51	73

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE best that can be said for most wedding presents is that they are merely useless, but there are times when they cause more misery than did the gorgeously embroidered night-gown presented to Hercules. James Bullock, a simple boundary-rider of Salisbury Plains, New South Wales, was presented with 2,000 shares in the Atlas Engineering Company, of Sydney, as a marriage gift. If these had been 2,000 kegs of dynamite and had exploded on delivery, they would have saved James a heap of trouble. The Company bankrupted and a call of 8s. a share was made on the shareholders (who numbered twenty-three in all with individual liabilities ranging from £80 to £3,200), and James, it is now decreed, has to pay £800, or go insolvent.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 20.

ONLY the twentieth of August, and yet the abomination of desolation is already over all London. No one is in town but the journalist, who, deserted by most of his fellows in office, wanders melancholy and miserable, thinking of big gooseberries and sea-serpents—a study for a modern Marius among the ruins of a modern Carthage. For though we have had no earthquake or dynamite explosion, London is in ruins—metaphorically speaking at any rate, for the streets are impassable, the roads are up and the voice of the steam-roller is heard through the land, wherever macadamized pavements have not been supplanted by the less distressful blocks of wood pavement.

In the outskirts of the town bicyling is the order of the day, and the empty roads give splendid opportunities to the youth of both genders who are happy possessors even on the hire system of machine. How nicely the young ladies of the suburbs are learning to skim along on their two wheels, and how brave they will have become by the time that fashion permits people to return to town. Divided garments are beginning to appear, though indeed one can scarcely distinguish the difference, the dual nature being so admirably concealed that no one but an expert could detect the difference.

What a pity that Summer passes so soon and that punting is not one of those things that are a joy for ever. The employment or enjoyment which is foretold as fashionable for the Winter is flute-playing. But before investing capital in flute and fluting lessons it would be well for women who value their appearance to pause. Punting develops the muscles of the arm, flute-playing the muscles of the cheek. Which of us oh, my sisters, would wish to rival the members of a German band in cheek ?

A propos of the rumour that a marriage is contemplated between the Princess Maud of Wales and one of the richest groundlandlords in London, a short biography of the Cadogan family, with a portrait of Lady Cadogan and illustrations of the interior of Chelsea House, appears this week in the *Gentlewoman*. The town residence of the Cadogans, like most of the surrounding property, came into the possession of the family when an ancestor married the daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, the famous physician who bequeathed the garden to the Apothecaries' Company, about which the Company and the Chelsea ratepayers are at present at loggerheads. The founder of the Cadogan race was a soldier who, in the reign of Queen Anne, served under Marlborough at Blenheim and Malplaquet, and eventually succeeded him in his command. The present Lord Cadogan is the fifth Earl. In 1865 he married a daughter of the late Lord Craven, whose wife was a sister of Lord Verulam. They have eight children, ranging in years from four to twenty-two, the age of Lord Chelsea, their eldest son and heir, and if report is true, the proposed son-in-law of the Prince of Wales. One daughter has just come out, and two or three boys are still in the school-room.

The Clancartys are another much talked of family by reason of the matrimonial alliance of the son and heir. Mrs. Crawford in *Truth* gives interesting reminiscences of them as they were in her Irish days. They were remarkable for length of limb and smallness of skull. Just at the end of last century they were made peers because they fell in with the Union scheme. All the Clancartys were rich in flocks and herds, and lived in a noble pastoral style. The general characteristics of the male part of the family were amiability and weakness of will, and intolerance of anything they considered unbecoming in a Clancarty. The sister of the present Earl, a good many years ago, married against the wish and consent of her parents an Irish resident magistrate named Hatchell, who had previously been an officer in the Army. She was cut by her parents and family in consequence, and rumour said she died of a broken heart. But that was more poetical than accurate. Lady Sarah Hatchell died of the effects of a fall off an Irish jaunting car which happened in this strange fashion. Lady Sarah was devotedly attached to her big dog, and he occupied a seat by her side, being fastened by a chain to her belt. But dogs will be dogs in spite of the love of their mistresses. Passing an enemy on the road he jumped off, dragging his mistress, who never recovered from her injuries. Even now the present Earl does not recognize his brother-in-law. The Clancarty family seat is Garbally, in the county Galway. The estates extend to nearly 26,000 acres, and are supposed to be worth, allowing for land court reductions, at least £12,000 a year. Lady Clancarty is a very pleasant unassuming woman, according to the Society journals who have been good enough to look her up, and her daughter Laly Kathleen Trench, one of this season's debutantes, is fine looking, and fair, with good eyes, and fascinating manner, and a bewitching brogue.

No doubt marriage is a failure when a hotel proprietor is permitted by law to detain a lady's luggage because her husband fails to pay the hotel bill. Lady Lucy Silber mourns the loss of her dressbaskets and her bonnet boxes ; and considers herself most unkindly used, because the Judge decides that trunks, bonnet boxes, and even parasol cases are of the neuter gender in the eyes of the law, and that a hotel proprietor with a view to recouping himself for his outlay is not expected to discover whether a trunk is male or female if it represents an overdue account. Lady Lucy Silber fails to see where the better of her marriage agreement comes in under these circumstances. But she forgets that her modest appetite helped to swell the bill to three figures at the Metropole, and that her fairy form reclined on the Metropole couches and her dainty foot made its daily impress on the Turkey carpets.

Lady Louisie Beauclerk, who is engaged to Mr. Gerald Loder, M.P. for Brighton, is daughter of the late, not the present Duchess of St. Albans. The latter, by the way, is in rather a peculiar position, having, according to *Woman*, though only second daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne, inherited her father's large estates in County Tipperary, while Lady Blake, wife of the present Governor of Jamaica, was left nothing. The Duchess magnanimously charged her estates with an annuity to her sister, and now, since the depreciation of Irish property, receives much less than the fortunate annuitant.

The very latest novelty in corsets is reported from America. A Yankee doctor has invented it, and experimented with it on his daughters. It is an electrical corset with alarum attachment. Not only does it gracefully mould the figure, but at the slightest exterior pressure a bell starts aringing, and refuses to be silent till Papa or the Governess arrives on the spot. A rapturous French journalist declares of the electric corset that it is an invention of the most useful, *et d'une moralité qui saute aux yeux*. An automatic chaperone in the guise of a corset is worthy of invention, especially in the silly season.

DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The valuable letters from your correspondents "A." and "An Equal Sufferer with A." on the subject of dust, had produced their effect, I am glad to say. The Clerk of the Weather read these letters to his principal, a copy of the *Gazette* being regularly posted to him by his mother-in-law, and we had a pretty heavy shower last night. But how are we to approach the Municipal dust-collectors ? Even if *dustoory* were offered, I am told, the *dustoor* to allow *dust* to carry itself away, would not be broken. This has been a time-honored custom from the days of our *bap-dada*. I am told there is a discussion going on at present as to which department of the Municipality—the Engineer's or the Health Department—should undertake to clear the roads of dust. Our City Fathers are determined to teach us the first principles of true religion, humility, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shall thou be turned." This object-picture is to be kept before our eyes, to enter our nostrils, ears, eyes, and lungs.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 10, 1890. ASH WEDNESDAY.

THE Secunderabad paper believes that it has now been definitely settled by the Nizam's Government that a trained British official is to succeed Moulvie Abdul Karim, the present Postmaster General, who will shortly be placed on the retired list. The names of several officials already at Hyderabad have been mentioned in connection with the appointment, but from what our contemporary hears, the Government have asked for the services of a British Postal official from the Supreme Government.

BOMBAY PILGRIMS TO JEDDAH STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA.

THE story of the voyage of the s. s. Deccan from Bombay to Jeddah and back with pilgrims is a sad and painful one. Though Messrs. Cook have done wonders for the pilgrims a pilgrimage to Jeddah even under the most favourable auspices is not altogether pleasant. The poor devotees are content to be crowded together during their voyage on the decks of a ship ; they have not much room to move about, and during rough weather the sufferings they undergo can hardly be imagined, and all this they will suffer merely for the sake of reaching Jeddah to make what is termed their *haj* and thereby become *hajees*. It was on the 17th of June last that the s. s. Deccan, which had been chartered by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for the purpose, set sail for Jeddah with 1,222 pilgrims on board. They had not proceeded far, however, when in some unaccountable manner, cholera made its appearance. First one passenger fell ill and then another, and when Camaran was reached, on the 3rd July, there were several cases on board. Camaran, as may not generally be known, is a small island in the Red Sea, at which all pilgrim vessels from India must stop. Even although the ship can present a clean bill of health, so strict are the orders, it must remain at Camaran in quarantine for fifteen days. Then at the end of the fortnight if all is still reported well, the vessel is allowed to proceed. But over and above that, if a vessel has cholera on board, as each fresh case occurs, an additional fifteen days' quarantine is put on. When Camaran was reached the disease amongst the Deccan's pilgrims increased apace, and it seemed as if the quarantine it would be necessary to put in there would be interminable. The commander of the vessel, Captain H. W. Bray, and many of the passengers, too, were willing that those suffering from cholera should be put ashore at Camaran to be treated in hospital, and that the vessel should proceed to Jeddah for the *haj* ceremony, which was to take place on the 27th of July. But it was no use ; the orders had to be abided by, although it could not be understood how Jeddah could be affected in the least by receiving pilgrims from the Deccan when all the afflicted ones were left behind. Jeddah itself was full of cholera, and hundreds were dying of the dreadful disease in the streets, so that the pilgrims were running much more risk in going ashore at Jeddah than they of Jeddah were in receiving them. All that the Camaran officials would consent to was that the Deccan should proceed to Jeddah, discharge her cargo and return. Accordingly all the pilgrims were put on shore, the sick removed to hospital, while those who remained unaffected went into camp. Their feelings can be imagined however, at the position they found themselves in, and seeing other vessels with pilgrims passing Camaran and proceeding on to Jeddah. The Deccan left, reached Jeddah, discharged cargo, and returned to Camaran, where it was discovered the poor pilgrims had been enduring great sufferings. About a hundred and fifty of their number had succumbed to the epidemic which had broken out amongst them, and those who remained unaffected suffered considerably from want of food, for the expenses they incurred here, for such poor people, were very heavy, the rule being that every day a vessel is in quarantine at Camaran each passenger has to pay one rupee. There is no wonder then they not only ran short of food during the prolonged time they remained there, but of funds to procure more. On the 1st of September the s. s. Deccan left Camaran with the pilgrims on board and steered for Bombay, in which harbour she cast anchor on Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock. The medical officer to the port went on board, and finding that there had been no fresh cases of cholera since the vessel left Camaran, there being only four cases of diarrhœa amongst them, the pilgrims were allowed to land, which some did on Tuesday night, the remainder going ashore yesterday morning. Not only they have lost their opportunity of becoming *hajees* for this year at least. It is a question indeed if many of them will be able to undertake the pilgrimage again. They are mostly very poor people, who in order to collect the money necessary to pay the expenses connected with the trip, have lived very meagrely for years. To procure employment, or get started in business again, and begin once more to hoard money will be a hard task. Many of the pilgrims, it would seem, are much incensed at not being allowed to complete their pilgrimage, and are in their ignorance inclined to throw all the blame on Messrs. Cook and Son for not completing their contract ; whereas the latter in accordance with their well-known liberality and enterprise, and the captain of the vessel also, would most willingly have landed their passengers at Jeddah, leaving those stricken with cholera behind at Camaran. They could easily have done that and been in time for the *haj* at Jeddah ; but the Turkish officials had issued their orders ; they would not go back on them, and that is the reason the s. s. Deccan had to return with the pilgrims to Bombay.

DEATH OF CANON LIDDON.

THE Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1829, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, taking a second-class in classics. In 1851 he obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship, and in 1853 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Having taken orders he was, from 1854 to 1859, Vice-Principal of the Theological College of Cuddesdon. He was also Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 he was appointed Prebendary of Major Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral. He has been Select Preacher at Oxford (1863-65, 1870-72, 1877-79,) and in 1866 he was Bampton lecturer. From 1866 to 1875 he was a member of the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford. In 1870 he was installed a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the same year he was appointed Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of the Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford. At this period he was created D.D., and an honorary D.C.L. He resigned the Ireland Professorship in October 1882. Canon Liddon is the author of "The Divinity of Jesus Christ ; eight lectures preached before the University of Oxford in 1866 on the foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton," 8vo, 1867 ; 2nd edition, 1868 ; 4th edition, 1869 ; 6th edition, 1872 ; "Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. A sketch, reprinted, with additions and corrections, from the *Guardian*," 1869 ; "Some Elements of Religion, Lent Lectures," 1870-1872, 8 vo, 2nd edition, 1873 ; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 5th edition, 1873 ; and "Report of the Proceedings at the Reunion Conference held at Bonn, between the 10th and 16th of August, 1875. Translated from the German of Professor Reusch. With a Preface by H. P. Liddon, D.D.," 1876. He has edited Bishop Andrewes' "Manual for the Sick," 1869, 1870, 1874 ; and, in conjunction with Dr. William Bright, "English Church Defence Tracts," 1872, &c.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday's date your correspondent "Non-Medicus" criticised some of the examiners for the first and second examinations in medicine.

I do not like to take up your time or space by going into details about the merits of the examiners alluded to, but as your correspondent has publicly and specially criticised one of the examiners in anatomy, out of justice to the gentleman, and those who have appointed him as an examiner, I beg to draw the kind attention of the public to the following few lines :—

Mr. Masina, the examiner in anatomy alluded to, has had a brilliant career in anatomy at college, always standing first on the anatomy list. He passed the University examination in anatomy in the first class, securing the highest number of marks, and took a special prize awarded by the Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College. After graduation Mr. Masina worked at the G. M. College for two years as tutor in anatomy to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and students. At present Mr. Masina has been working with equal success as Honorary Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital and Tutor in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, G. M. College.

Your correspondent has taken good care to omit mentioning that Mr. Masina carried the "Charles Morehead Prize" for passing the University examination of L. M. and S. with the highest number of marks in clinical medicine—an honour which is equal, if not more than passing the examination in the first class.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 10, 1890. S. D. BHARUCHA, L. M. & S.

LANOWLI AFTER THE RAINS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, SEPT. 9.

THE heavy mists which for the last two months hung low down the sides of the hills and enveloped the station of Lanowli in darkness, have now lifted, and the picturesquely green hills, with water rushing down their sides, can be plainly seen from the station. The whole of the plateau is covered with beautiful grasses and lovely flowers. And yet though the station is extremely pretty, visitors to it are conspicuous by their absence. Nearly all the hotels and boarding-houses are empty.

The monsoon has been, this year, very heavy, and up to date I believe over 170 inches have been registered. During the last week, however, the clouds have rolled away. Lanowli, as a pretty station, has but few equals. Dull climate produces dull spirits ; but on the first signs of fair weather, the station has awakened from its sleep, and is as lively as ever again. Private theatricals, dances, &c., are on the *tapis*. The former energetic secretary of the Lanowli Institute, the G. O. M. of the station, has set the "ball arolling" by giving at his residence a performance followed by a dance, at which over forty people were present. The musical part of the programme was under the direction of Mr. Duce, who worked hard to perfect the performers. It was rather disappointing to him, however, to find only two of the men-singers turn up when wanted. Miss Downes presided at the piano, and very skilfully did she play. The first part of the programme consisted of glees, songs, and duets, ending with a farce, rendered even more amusing by the witticisms of the performers. The piece was "Scenes in a Studio," and was played by Messrs. E. Wilderbore and J. and E. Wilmer. The second part also consisted of glees, songs, and duets, winding up with a Negro burlesque, "Hamlet the Dainty." After the performance the guests adjourned to the sitting-room, which was cleared out preparatory to dancing. The arduous task of master of ceremonies fell upon Mr. Saxton, who was afterwards deservedly cheered, as also were Mr. and Mrs. Wilderbore, and Miss Downes.

It is a remarkable fact that within the last five years Lanowli has grown from a small to a comparatively large station. Many private houses now dot the plateau as well as new residences for guards and drivers. A new school for the station children is in course of erection, but by, probably, an oversight on the part of the authorities no suitable dwelling-house has been provided for the schoolmaster, Mr. Richardson, who, with the help of his sister, has placed the Lanowli school on such a footing that it can vie with any similar school in the Presidency.

I must not omit to mention that in opposition to the I. O. G. T. Lodge a "Corker's" Association has been established, and no less than two-thirds of Lanowli belong to it. The badge of the Association is a cork, which is given to members when initiated. This cork is always to be carried by a member, and when challenged he has to produce it or else pay a stipulated fine, which goes towards getting up a dance or a dinner. The Association has two rules worth noting—(1) Not to drink to excess ; and (2) not to use abusive language on Lodge nights. Beyond these, I'm afraid I am not at liberty to quote the rules, or penalties may follow.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A PARSEE LANDLORD.

EARLY on Sunday morning last a most brutal and shocking tragedy was enacted at the small village of Chicklolie, in the Kalyan taluka, which lies to the east of the Ambernath station on the south-east line, G. I. P. Railway, Bhore Ghat, and at a distance of about seven miles from the Kalyan junction. The victim of the foul deed was a Parsee, named Jamsetjee Cursetjee, aged 43 years, who held the appointment of a clerk in the Huzur Deputy Collector's Office, Thana, and who happened to be on leave at the time. The deceased, who was living at Kalyan, was a landed proprietor, possessing about sixty acres of land, which was let to the villagers for cultivation. From current reports it appears that Mr. Jamsetjee had incurred the animosity of the ryots and the surrounding villagers in consequence of his having informed the Abkari authorities that they were in the habit of distilling liquor and infringing the forest laws. This resulted in several of them being heavily fined or otherwise punished, and they went so far as to threaten their landlord with immediate death if they should meet him in the woods or jungle. In fact, the four villagers who murdered the unfortunate man on Sunday morning had been lying in ambush a week previous, patiently awaiting their victim. After leaving Kalyan on Sunday morning Mr. Jamsetjee proceeded in the direction of the village of Chicklolie, accompanied by a *thakore* boy. On arriving within the boundary of the village the four men sprang upon him, armed with bludgeons. Before the deceased had time to realise his perilous position, he was felled to the ground by two blows on the back of his head, which fractured the skull, and must have caused instant death. The four murderers then closed round their victim, and beat him with their bludgeons. They then carried the mutilated body of the deceased to a pool about a mile distant where, after stripping it of the *sudra* and the *kusti*, they sunk it in the water by placing thirty huge stones upon it so as to prevent it rising to the surface. Meanwhile the *thakore* servant had fled from the scene of murder and returned to Kalyan, where he informed the wife of the deceased that four men had attacked her husband, who was probably murdered. Information was then conveyed to the police of the Kalyan taluka who proceeded to the village, where they made some enquiries regarding the missing landlord. After a fruitless search they entered upon a paddy-field where they noticed a pool of blood. This confirmed their suspicions, and a telegram was immediately sent to Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, District Superintendent of Police, who proceeded to Kalyan by the first train on Monday morning. After eliciting certain information from the deceased's servant, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw arrested three persons, named Laku Balloo, Krishna Padpate, and Dhondia Mahdoo. These men, who are *khoonbees* by caste and wild in appearance, admitted having murdered the deceased, and pointed out the spot where they had hidden the body which had a small pair of torn trousers left upon it. When the body was recovered and examined by the police, it was found that four of its ribs had been broken, the skull fractured, and the neck dislocated, it having been twisted. Besides these there were several marks of violence upon the body, which was removed to Kalyan, where after a punchayet had been summoned, and an open verdict recorded, a *post-mortem* examination was held and the body made over for burial to the relations. The prisoners were now asked about the clothes and the umbrella belonging to the deceased. These were recovered from various stacks of hay where they had been secreted. The only articles found missing are two silver rings, which is being sought after by the police. These are suspected to be in the possession of the fourth person, who was implicated in the murder, but who has since absconded. The three murderers who have been arrested were placed before Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee, First Class Magistrate, at Thana yesterday, and were remanded in custody pending further investigations.

SOUTH COAST ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Hope you will kindly insert the enclosed letter in your wide-spread and valuable journal, as a sample of Native English, written by a Malabari Hindoo. Please excuse me the trouble.—Yours, &c.

E. V.

(Copy.)

Cochin, 2nd Sept. 1890.

To, Madam———Esqr.

Most Respected Madam,—I am very much sorry to say that the way of making silver which you adviced me from hear never comes in properly order now and spending a large sum of money for the same plunged in great debt and turned out to be mere hankraft.

I have a family of eight members including my oldest father, have no other means then starvation, so I humbly beg you to be very gracious enough to give hand and raise me from the troubles and torchurs caused by the arrow-like debtors.—I beg to remain your Ladiship's ever most poor and very obedient slave. R———.R———.

A FRENCH cavalry officer has been sent to represent the French War Office at the English Cavalry manœuvres.

OWING to some trifling dispute regarding money matters, several Spaniards stabbed three English officers while at a picnic on Spanish soil.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Racquet Tournament will be played off at the same time as the Polo Tournament, probably the first week in October.

2. All Officers of any of the Services and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are allowed to enter.

3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).

4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.

5. The cup is not to be taken out of India.

6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.

7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.

8. In each round the best of five games will be played.

9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

10. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.

11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 25th September 1890, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been—

1885 Mr. B. B. Russell, R. E.
1886 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock, B. S. C.
1888 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1889 Mr. F. T. Rickards.

J. H. Twiss, Lieut., R. E.
Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the sports held yesterday afternoon :—

TENT-PEGGING.

J. Beatty	1
N. Glazebrook	2
R. J. Bentinck	3

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

J. H. Symington	1
D. Knight	2
F. Cobham	3

FOR PONIES.

R. J. Bentinck	1
H. Proctor	2
Capt. Jellett	3

PONY SCURRY OVER TWO HURDLES.

D. Knight	1
J. H. Symington	2

HORSE SCURRY OVER TWO HURDLES.

H. A. Lane	1
H. E. Proctor	2
Capt. Jellett	3

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE s. s. Siam, with the English mails of August 29, left Aden at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and may be expected to land her passengers at daybreak on Monday morning. The London passengers left on August 22, by the Valetta connecting at Brindisi with the Cathay for Alexandria, and then with the Siam at Aden. The Siam brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. R. Brownlow, Capt. Bean, Mr. J. B. McDonald, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Vivian, Mr. Coggan, Capt. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. H. E. Herdon, Second-Lieut. E. C. F. Gillespie, Lieut. L. J. Wood, and Mr. C. Beswick.

From Brindisi : Mr. A. M. Kennard, Mr. L. Zander, Mr. R. H. Dewing, Mr. A. M. Lawson, Mr. C. B. Evatt, Mr. C. Mildred, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. H. H. Mulroney, Mr. R. E. Pigott, Surg. W. Dowman, Mr. A. E. Adie, Mr. W. Heneker, Mr. R. H. Greaves, Mrs. A. S. Dyer, Mr. H. Elsworthy, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Coppin, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. L. Buchanan, Mr. F. Winser, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. J. Sherston, Mr. Chatterjee, and Mr. C. Jackson.

FOR moving about in a region of eternal snows there is no one to equal the Norwegian snow-shoers. Two years ago a little band of fifteen of these men were engaged by the engineers who are constructing the new line across the Andes which is to connect Chili with the Argentine Republic. Their duty was to keep up communication between the various stations, a task which till then had been found to present insurmountable difficulties. The experiment appears to have been attended with complete success. The snow-shoers go about their errands in pairs. Their first passage was attended with no little danger, the tract being wholly unexplored. There were neither guides nor landmarks ; but, after a long search, the pioneers discovered a rivulet whose course served to guide them to their destination. Unfortunately, two of the men on this expedition fell over precipices and received more or less serious injuries. These, however, still remain in the service, and the little band of mountain messengers with their wide snow-shoes now number thirteen, who receive 10*l.* a month each, in addition to their free passage out.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall last evening, Dr. T. B. Nariman moved that the offer of Mr. Pestonji Hormusjee Cama, C.I.E., of Rs. 20,000 for the foundation of a scholarship, and Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a gold medal be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. The motion was carried, with regulations to the effect that a scholarship, to be called the "Pestonji Hormasji Cama Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs. 160 and tenable for five years, shall be awarded every year to the Parsee female candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks and studies for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery in a college or institution recognized by the University of Bombay in the Faculty of Medicine, and who, but for the scholarship, would not be able to go on with her medical studies, and that the "Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama Gold Medal," of the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually to the female candidate who passes the final examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery with the highest number of marks, in alternate years, in surgery or in midwifery and diseases of women and children, the Senate having the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship medal and prizes may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the fund, provided the object for which the scholarship medal and prizes have been founded, is kept in view.

The Rev. Mr. J. Mayr then moved in regard to the special report of the Committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as may appear desirable or practicable, that the Committee be instructed to include within the scope of their enquiries and suggestions the whole system of their University examinations, its working, and especially the guarantees it gives for the uniformity of standards from year to year, and in the different optional languages and groups.

Professor Oxenham pointed out that such a resolution, if carried, would entail on the Committee labours, the end of which they could not foresee, and suggested that the motion might be so altered, substituting for the words, "and especially," either "with regard to" or "in regard to," and then the motion might be accepted.

Colonel Merewether, who occupied the chair, however, pointed out that this was more than a mere formality, and consequently could not be accepted.

Professor Oxenham then said the only thing to be done was for the mover to withdraw his motion and bring it up at a future meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Mayr, while willing to accept Professor Oxenham's modification, declined to withdraw.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved that the meeting be dissolved in order that Rev. Mr. Mayr might bring up a resolution in a modified form at another meeting, which motion, on being put to the vote, was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

A detailed report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

CLEVER FORGERY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

ONE of the most daring and clever forgeries that ever came within the experience of the Bombay Police was discovered yesterday, a man having, for how long it is not at present known, succeeded in printing forged postage stamps, and selling them to the public without detection. The story of the discovery of the forgery is rather a curious one. For a considerable time past the detective police in Bombay have been at work trying to discover the perpetrator, and it has only been by carrying on their inquiries in a quiet and secret manner that they have at last managed to hunt down the forger. That such a thing was going on somewhere in India was first found out by a stamp collector in London, who noticed on careful comparison with a genuine stamp that a forged stamp had by some means got into his possession. He at once reported the matter to the police, and in turn the Postmaster General in Bombay was communicated with. The matter was placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, and the detectives were set to work at once. Their task was, as may be imagined, no light one, but in the end their perseverance was rewarded, and they succeeded in tracing a forged postage stamp similar to the one found in London to a young Portuguese clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Gaddam Bythell and Co., Merchants, Church Gate Street. This lad was taken into custody on suspicion, but he soon cleared himself of the charge. He, it was evident, had no idea the stamps he had been using were forged, but referred the police to a licensed stamp vendor named Ramdass, from whom he purchased the stamps. Ramdass was promptly honoured by a visit from a police officer, who surprised and arrested him. He, as a matter of course, denied all knowledge of the offence, and said he was under the impression they were genuine, although that seemed strange from the manner in which he procured them. He referred the police next to a man in Tanna who, it would appear, had been in the habit of supplying, Ramdass with stamps. This man was called on yesterday, at his place of abode in Tanna ; when the police were rather surprised to find that their prisoner was a man belonging to the Dowri family, the members of which belonging to Poona, have been known as a famous tribe of forgers, all or nearly all of them having been at various times transported for life for the crime of forgery. A search of the premises revealed the fact that they had at last succeeded in hunting down their man, for over two hundred of the fictitious postage stamps were found in his possession. The demeanour of the prisoner on finding he was caught was most cool, and even impudent. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, and even went the length of illustrating how he printed the stamps. The water-marks on the stamps were so cleverly imitated that even the most expert would have found difficulty on closest examination in discovering the trick. His mode of printing, to so successfully reproduce the stamps was rude too. He had the impression of the stamp on a stone, much after the same style as a lithographer would have. Then after applying the ink, he put on the paper, and deftly ran his thumb over the surface of the paper, thus taking the impression on to it. The man is now in custody pending further inquiry into the case ; but it is a question if it will ever be discovered how far the revenue has been defrauded, and how many people in Bombay may have innocently affixed those forged stamps on letters which they have despatched to England. One of the most remarkable features of the case is that the postal authorities in Bombay declare the workmanship of this Hindu to be superior and more artistic than that of the stamps supplied to the Government of India.

FIRE AT LANOWLI.

ON Tuesday night Mr. Shapurjee Irani's Hotel, at Lanowli, was completely destroyed by fire, which broke out about 10 p. m. The G. I. P. Railway engine was quickly in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Stewart, the station master, but it was found impossible to do more than prevent the fire extending to the adjacent bazaar. The damage, estimated at Rs. 20,000, is covered by insurance.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Captain Sir Henry Morland, the following members also being in attendance :—Colonel Merewether, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabraji, Hurkisondass Narotumdas, Mulji Bharbhaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THE HEALTH OFF

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a Common Jury :—

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Abdoola Booda was charged with having, on the 8th July last, committed house-breaking, and with theft of some silver wire, of the value of twelve annas, the property of Cummoorali Dosabhoy, a worker and dealer in embroidery. On the evening of the 8th July last, the prosecutor locked his shop in Bhajipalla Street, and went out. On his return to the shop at a later hour with the object of sleeping there, he noticed that the padlock which had been fastened to the door was missing. On getting a light and going upstairs, he saw the prisoner hiding in the bath-room with a bundle under his arm. On the prisoner attempting to run away, the prosecutor closed with him, and in the struggle both men rolled downstairs, where the prisoner was subsequently arrested by the police with the stolen property in his possession. The prisoner, in his defence, said that he got very drunk that day, and remembered going to a beedee-seller's shop, in the Chuckla. The next thing he recollected was finding himself in the police lock-up on the following morning. The prisoner's wife corroborated his statement as to his being drunk on the evening in question. The jury convicted the prisoner of both charges. The prisoner admitted a previous conviction and sentence of three years' imprisonment. His lordship sentenced him for the present offence to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Savlia Balloo, an old offender with several *aliases*, was charged with having, on the 18th July last, committed the theft of a jacket, valued at one rupee, the property of one Mahomed Moosa. On the morning of the day in question, on opening his shop of a musical instrument-maker, in Erskine Road, the prosecutor went to the shop opposite to get a tooth-brush. While there, he saw the accused approach his shop, take a match-box that was there, and light a *biddee*, then enter the shop, and take the jacket in question off a peg, and make away with it. On the prosecutor raising an alarm, the accused was arrested, and made over to the police. In answer to his lordship the prisoner said he had admitted the commission of the theft before the police magistrate by reason of maltreatment by the police, who had trumped up the present charge against him. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he appeared to have been an habitual offender for the last fourteen years, the greater part of which period he appeared to have spent in jail. He was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Gopinath Ramchunder was charged with the theft of two gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Chintamon Balkrishna. On the morning of the 17th July last, the prosecutor went for worship at a temple; and while there, received information from Laxmon, his mallee, in consequence of which he returned to his house. His wife then informed him of the loss of the two wristlets, which were on the person of his daughter, Gungabai, a child about five years of age. Prosecutor thereupon made a report to the police, who shortly afterwards arrested the prisoner, who used to visit the house for the purpose of selling skull-caps and other articles. In cross-examination by the prisoner, the prosecutor admitted that the woman, Chundra, whom he called his wife, was really his kept mistress. Chundra, when cross-examined by the prisoner, denied ever knowing him much more having been in his keeping at any time or receiving any ornaments as presents from him. Further evidence showed that the prisoner pledged the wristlets with a Marwaree for Rs. 30.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that the present charge was a plot between the prosecutor and his woman to ruin him, and to appropriate his property to their own use.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE GOLD MINING MANIA IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 6th September, says :—

Weeks ago, when the gold share madness was just beginning here, I warned you as investors to have nothing at all to do with the shares of these gold mining companies, which I pointed out were simply started for the benefit of the vendors and members of the original syndicates. Since then these remarks have been emphasised by the number of practically bogus companies that unscrupulous speculators have attempted to foist on the public. When writing last week the gold fever here was at its height. Last Saturday two new companies, the Pat Pat and the Dumra, were successfully floated. Messrs. Kilburn and Co., are the agents for the former, and encouraged by the great number of applications for Pat Pat shares they have this week circulated here what is probably the most extraordinary company's prospectus ever seen in the Calcutta market. The new concern they have been attempting to float is called the Tamar Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited. The prospectus states that the company proposes to acquire from the Karsawan Syndicate their right and title to the minerals in the Bergunnah Tamar for which the Syndicate is *to receive* 10 *lakhs in cash*, 25 *lakhs in ordinary shares and* 25,000 *Founders share*. Only one of the writers of the money and stock market articles in our daily papers has had the honesty to criticise this extraordinary prospectus and proposal. As he correctly points out, the consideration it was proposed to give to the syndicate was absolutely "beyond all reason and exceeds anything of the kind we ever remember in the case of the most shady public company." It seems very strange that leading firms such at Kilburn and Co., and Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., who have a reputation to lose, should allow their names to appear in connection with such concerns as the Tamar and Kapurgadih Gold Mining Companies.

During the past few days there has been a weaker feeling in the market for Gold mining companies' scrip and rates generally are considered below the highest point reached. The following are the week's sales :—Bengal gold, 9¾ to 11½, and then at 11 ; Chota Nagpore, 10 to 14, and subsequently at 11 to 11 Sanapet, 2¼ to 1⅞, and then at 1⅞ to 2 ; Dumra, 2 to 1¾ ; Pat Pat, 1¼ to 1⅞, and yesterday at 1 ; Western Bengal Gold, 3¼ to 2⅞ ; and the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company at 1⅞ to 1⅝. At the meeting of the Western Bengal Gold Company on Friday there was some very full speaking, but as I have already told you as plainly as possible the opinion honest men hold of most of the gold mining companies recently started here, it is not necessary to refer in detail to the Western Bengal meeting, or to the remarks made about the action of interested speculators.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rainfall return of the principal B. B. & C.I. Railway stations, showing the actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 8th September, 1890 :—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	78 82	Broach	24 78
Panjoo	79 22	Baroda	24 98
Vaiturna	90 34	Mahmedabad	22 99
Palghar	69 26	Ahmedabad	20 46
Gholvad	66 30	Viramgam	26 23
Damaun	77 16	Wadhwan	5 80
Bulsar	61 20	Dabhoe	28 52
Naosari	46 72	Sevalia	25 90
Surat	55 80	Godhra	31 51
Kim	42 46	Kharaghora	12 80

THE Dewan of Mysore has, says a Bangalore paper, informed Messrs. Streeter and Co., the great gem merchants of New Bond Street, London, that the Mysore Government cannot entertain any proposal having for its object a monopoly of any particular industry, nor can it grant an exclusive right to prospect for gems for five years in so large an area as a whole taluq. A tender for a square mile or so will be entertained. The Mysore ruby mines are said to be even superior to those of Burma, and Dr. Clarke speaks of specimens shown him from the limestone rocks of Banawar as being "oriental" of the purest water and not "spinelles."

DURING the last fortnight, writes the *Deccan Times*, rumours have been rife regarding the resignation of Nawab Intesar Jung Bahadur (Mustak Hoossein), the Revenue Secretary. We are now in a position to state that it is a fact that the Nawab has applied for permission to retire when the period qualifying for a pension (about 15 days hence) shall have been reached. Of course, all kinds of reasons are assigned for this unexpected step, but nothing is as yet known regarding them. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that no rupture has occurred between the Nawab and the Prime Minister, H. E. Sir Asman Jah. The relations between these two remain as cordial as they ever have been.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE DAMJEE RAMJEE AND ANANDJEE MOOLJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, applied to have the petition dismissed. The insolvent had not been near the Official Assignee to render assistance ; there were no assets ; and the insolvent did not answer to his name. On further enquiry it appeared that the insolvent had been making up his books at the Official Assignee's office, and that the Official Assignee had some assets in his hands. Under the circumstances, Mr. Lang applied for a rule *nisi* for the examination of the insolvent's mother ; and the application was granted and the matter adjourned.

RE BALLAJEE MACOND.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Trimbak Gangadhur Ranade, a creditor, moved to set aside the order of discharge made on the 13th ult., or for such other order as to the court might seem proper. The discharge was obtained on a fraudulent representation made by the insolvent that he had no assets. The opposing creditor was in a position to prove that he had assets. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge made on the 13th ult. should not be set aside, or such other order made as to the court might seem proper.

RE ALLARAKHIA DEWRAJ.

Mr. Russell applied for a postponement of the examination of Labai ordered in this case. The application was granted.

RE THAKERSEY BHANJEE VANEE AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr Manker, the insolvents were granted an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE SHAPURJEE CURSETJEE.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The old petition was dismissed in July last for want of prosecution. The application was granted.

RE VENAYEK SAKHARAM.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, whose case was on the board for dismissal, asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, the petition being allowed to remain on the file for four months. The insolvent had settled with almost all the creditors, most of whom were Marwaree creditors who held blank promissory notes. His lordship granted the application, the petition to be allowed to remain on the file for a month more.

RE PREMJEE RANSORDAS THUCKER.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, moved for a week's adjournment. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked for a fortnight, which was consented to. The matter was adjourned accordingly for a fortnight.

RE MORESHWAR RAGHUNATH.

The petition of this insolvent was also on the board for dismissal ; but on the application of Mr. Manker, it was allowed to remain on the file for three months.

RE HURGOVUNDAS MOHUNJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

A MEETING of the members of the above Association was held on Wednesday morning, at the Reay Industrial Museum Rooms. Amongst those present were :—The Hon. Sirdar R. B. G. H. Deshmukh, the Hon. R. B. M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., R. B. N. B. Dandekar, R. B. V. M. Bhide, R. B. G. G. Gokhale, R. B. Dhakji Kasinathjee, R. B. Coopooswami V. Moodliar, R. B. W. B. Kanitker, Sirdar G. V. Sangliker, R. B. H. R. Chiploonker, R. B. C. N. Bhat, R. S. Ramnarayan Amerchand, Messrs. D. J. Gokhale, G. V. Joshi, and H. C. Pethe.

Rao Bahadoor W. B. Kanitker was voted to the chair, and the proceedings then commenced. Mr. Namjosi informed the meeting of the progress the movement had made since the first publication of the prospectus. It appeared that that the prospectus had been freely circulated amongst the European and Native gentlemen taking interest in the development of native industries, and that there were hopeful signs of the Association securing a large number of sympathisers. The Hon. R. B. Ranade, who moved the first proposition, explained to the meeting the desirability of taking early steps to get the Association registered as a literary and scientific body. He observed that the registration of the body would show that earnest work was meant, and the step would at once inspire confidence about the movement into the minds of the public. Registration of the body was a guarantee of the publication of accounts and of work done, and in these days such a guarantee was necessary. R. B. N. B Dandeker seconded R. B. Ranade's proposition, and it was unanimously resolved, that steps be taken to get the body registered.

R. B. V. M. Bhide then moved, and R. B. C. V. Moodliar seconded, the motion that a managing committee, consisting of eleven members be appointed annually at the annual general meeting for the transaction of the business of the Association ; that the first general meeting be held in the month of July, 1891, at which the first election shall take place. In the meantime eleven gentlemen out of the present members be requested to form the managing committee. The following nominations were then made :—E. C. Ozanne, Esq., C.S., the Hon. R. B. M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., R. B. H. R. Chiploonkar, K. B. Dorabji Padamji, T. B. Kirkham, Esq., R. B. Dhakaji Kasinathji, R. B. V. B. Kanitker, R. B. G. G. Gokhale, R. B. C. V. Moodliar, R. S. Ramnarayan Amerchand, and Sett Hukumchand Eshwardas.

It was then suggested that in addition to a committee of management it was necessary in the early days of the Association to have a consultative board of gentlemen in the mofussil who were by their vocation in a position to give sound advice as regards the Society's affairs ; and the following gentlemen were nominated members of this board :—Captain Beauclerk, for Hyderabad, Deccan ; H. P. Jacob, Esq., Sind ; the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Bombay ; Kumar Shamlalsing, Agra ; and Chunilal Gulabchand, Esq., Surat and Guzerat.

The next proposition was then moved by R. B. Dhakaji Kasinathji, and seconded by R. B. G. G. Gokhale, that Messrs. D. J. Gokhale and M. B. Namjosi be appointed as joint honorary secretaries, Mr. D. J. Gokhale treasurer, R. B. C. N. Bhat and Mr. G. V. Josi as auditors, Sirdar G. V. Sangliker and Sirdar R. B. G. H. Deshmukh as trustees.

On the motion of R. B. C. N. Bhat, a committee of the following gentlemen was formed to draft rules and byelaws for the conduct of the business of the Association and of the managing and sub-committee :—The Hon. Sirdar R. B. G. H. Deshmukh, the Hon. R. B. M. V. Barve, C.I.E., R. B. K. C. Bedarker, R. B. Y. M. Kelker, G. V. Joshi, Esq., and Sirdar G. V. Sangleker.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the Committee dispersed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant F Wintle, 30th Punjab Infantry, to England for one year on private affairs. Captain E B Barton, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to England for one year on private affairs. Lieutenant T E Rose, 2-1st Gurkhas, to Calcutta for six months to study the language. Colonel A J T Welchman, Garrison Quarter-master, Fort William, to remain at Bangalore on medical certificate for 90 days. Captain D G L Shaw, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to remain at Mussoorie to 11th October on medical certificate. The leave granted to Brigade-Surgeon J B Hamilton, Medical Staff, has been extended to 13th October.

THE following appointments have been made :—19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. Waller to be Quartermaster. 2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant D M Bower, from 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Wing Officer. 15th Sikhs.—Captain G F Rowcroft to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant J Hill, from 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant B M Kempson, supernumerary on the establishment, 15th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer. Guides Corps.—Lieutenant F J H Barton to be Adjutant. 18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant R R Renton to be Adjutant and Lieutenant R M Edwards to be Quartermaster. 22nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W D Turner, Royal Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned officers have been detailed for duty at the Home Depots :—Lieutenant Briggs, 1st Dragoon Guards ; Lieutenant Urquhart, 2nd Dragoon Guards ; Captain Danby, 7th Dragoon Guards ; Captain Doyne and Lieutenant Wilson, 5th Lancers ; Captain Stewart, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieutenant Herbert, Royal Warwickshire ; Captain Campbell, Liverpool ; Captain Ivatt and Lieutenant Myine, Lincolnshire ; Lieutenant Williams, Devonshire ; Captain Viells, West Yorkshire ; Captain Lloyd, South Wales Borderers ; Captain Rea, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Captain Wood, Scottish Rifles ; Lieutenant Daubeny, East Lancashire ; Captain Cooch and Lieutenant Ledward, Border ; Captain Etheridge, Derbyshire ; Lieutenant Dickson, Wiltshire ; Captain Sitwell and Lieutenant FitzGibbon, Manchester ; Lieutenant Campbell, Seaforth ; Captain Banbury, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; and Lieutenant Spearman, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PETIT BARONETCY.

THE Gujaratee papers express gratification at the completion of the special arrangements by which the Baronetcy, conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, descends to his second son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The *Rast Goftar* remarks that the satisfaction felt by Sir Dinshaw at the completion of the arrangements, according to his heart's desire, must be far greater than the satisfaction felt by him upon the bestowal of the Baronetcy itself. The departure from the usual rule which the Queen-Empress has authorised in this instance shows the high favour in which her Majesty holds the new Parsee Baronet. The whole Parsee community rejoices in the cause of Sir Dinshaw's gratification.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH.

Says the *Gujerati* :—Pressure on our space forbids us from saying anything at length this time on the very valuable and timely suggestion for the adoption of suitable measures for perpetuating the revered name of Professor Wordsworth before it is too late. We are glad the correspondent concurs with us in the proposal to confer the L.L.D. degree on him. But the learned Principal certainly deserves a more durable memorial than the highest distinction which our University can bestow, in the shape of a substantial scholarship commemorative of his distinguished services, and of an oilpainting to be prepared by a first class artist. We think the time has now arrived for the formation of a Committee of influential gentlemen in Bombay, both European and Native, and if once the movement is fairly launched, we have not the least doubt that subscriptions will pour in from all parts of this Presidency to commemorate the name of one of the noblest and most magnanimous Englishmen that have influenced the moral and intellectual progress of the new generation. Let us hope the suggestion will be taken up without any further loss of time.

MANNERS AT THE MOHURRUM.

The *Native Opinion* says :—This year everything went off peacefully, but, as usual, the crowds accompanying the tabuts and enjoying the spectacle most, consisted not of Moslems but of low-caste Hindus ; in fact no respectable Muhammadans took part in the *tamasha*. In Kamatipura, which is almost entirely a Hindu quarter, there were numerous booths driving a considerable trade in gaily coloured strings which are largely purchased by Ghattis, Kamatis, and other lowcastes who tie them to the wrists of their children and call them *fakirs*. In those parts also gaudily painted statues and brandishing swords were exhibited under canopies to gaping and admiring crowds of Hindus. In some places also a figure representing *Bibi Fattimah*, the daughter of the prophet, could be seen. Also the performers in the processions of youths painted yellow, dancing about who represent tigers, bears, &c., appeared to be mostly Hindus with only a sprinkling of Muhammadans. There is no doubt that perpetual tomtoming, drinking, and consumption of *ganja*, *churus*, &c., are stimulants of disorder, and excite the people to a pitch of fanaticism, which only a vigilant police was able to keep in check, and everybody is glad that the Ashura, *i. e.*, decade has passed off without fighting.

THE NEXT CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—It is satisfactory to learn that the Congress Standing Committee at Calcutta have now set about in right earnest to make all necessary preparations for holding the next Congress. Already a strong Reception Committee has been formed. The names of the gentlemen are a sure guarantee that Calcutta will surpass herself this time. When there are such men as the two Tagores, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerji, the Hon'ble Doorgachurn Sah, Dr. Rajindralal Mitra, Mr. Manmohun Ghose and Mr. Norendranath Sin, there can be no two opinions as to the weighty character of the Committee. Two of them are, or have been, members of the Viceregal Legislative Council ; while others represent all shades of opinion, from the more advanced liberalism to liberal conservatism. It is to be hoped the Committee will soon formulate its programme of subjects so as to enable the Standing Committees at the different centres to discuss them beforehand in a manner befitting sober practical politicians. It is also to be hoped the Committee will try to steer clear of an ambitious programme. If there be any subject above all others which ought primarily to engage the serious attention of the Congress it is that of England sharing with India the expenses of the Indian army which does service to India and England conjointly.

WANTED ANOTHER MAGISTRATE.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has, says the *Rast Goftar*, addressed two letters to the Government on the subject of magisterial appointments, and its representations lose none of their force because they have been made in studiously moderate language. Everybody deplores the necessary delays which take place in the Police Courts, and everybody wishes that the state of things may soon be remedied. The Chamber of Commerce virtually says that efficient men to fill the appointments of Presidency Magistrates can only be found in the local bar, and that it is a mistake to bring down magistrates from the mofussil to dispense justice in a large seaport town like Bombay. The occupant of the Bench should have a knowledge, not only of the terms of the Acts which are of special application to the requirements of this city, but also of their working in the local courts. It is far more likely to find an efficient man from the local bar, having a knowledge of local requirements and of the Acts which are framed to meet them, than from the districts. But this proposition will not admit of a hard and fast rule that selection should only be made from the ranks of the local bar. This would imply that Government can never expect the required efficiency from any member of the Civil Service, one of the best services in the world. Even with three efficient magistrates to fill the Bench, the growing work cannot be overtaken with promptitude and despatch without an additional magistrate. The fourth magistrate need not be a highly paid man. The first and the second magistrate should be relieved of the trivial cases, which go by the name of "Drunk and disorderly cases," and they should be divided between the third and fourth magistrate.

THE PROMISE AND THE PERFORMANCE.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses :—*Facta, non verba.* This was one of the mottos which was paraded at the Poona Native Institute, when Lord Harris lately visited it, and which his Excellency made the text of a little exhortation to his hearers. We are not sure that the Governor had in mind the sad failure of the Reay Memorial Fund started in Poona, when he urged upon the assembly the value of deeds as against mere words. With educated natives the motto is reversed in practice, and so it would read—*verba, non facta.* On the eve of Lord Reay's departure the Poona Brahamins were most effusive in their gratitude and thankfulness to him. They vowed that they would perpetuate his name by founding a museum, and they estimated the cost of it to be Rs. 35,000. If the depth and earnestness of their feeling could be gauged by the profuseness of their eloquence, one might suppose that nothing could be easier for them than to subscribe, not Rs. 35,000, but ten times that amount. A subscription list was sent round and Rs. 9,000 has been promised up to now. But the actual amount realized is Rs. 4,289. It appears that the feeling of the Deccanese, whatever be the motives that had prompted it, evaporated, no sooner had the object of their adoration turned his back upon them and left these shores for good. Of what use was any donation for a fund to honour one who was now incapable of good or evil to the donors ? When they could not hope to get, in legal *parlance*, any valuable consideration for their money, why should they waste it ? We do not impute such selfish motives to all, but we may be permitted to doubt their sincerity, when they failed to translate their words into deeds. The disparity,—the wide, sad, sickening disparity—between the promise and the performance—has been noted before this by others besides Mr. A. O. Hume, and high officials may learn from it a lesson by which they may profit, if they choose. Lord Reay was entitled in a special degree to the gratitude of the Poonaites, and the wealth and influence of all Poona, nay all Deccan, could only give expression to it by putting together the paltry sum of Rs. 4,000 odd ! So they lately assembled in a public meeting and resolved to ask Government and also the Bombay Committee to help them with funds to enable them to establish the institution. There is a charming *naivete* about this proclamation of their helplessness. There is also a ludicrous side to their appeal for money to be able to raise a monument of gratitude which they promised themselves to raise in honour of their beloved Governor. What a mixture of comedy and tragedy about this whole affair !

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	78·4

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	80·8
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·0

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STRYCHNINE AS A CURE FOR SNAKE BITE.

THE following has been officially sent to us for publication :—

Victoria, Government House,
Melbourne, 21st July, 1890.

His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

My Lord,—I have been requested to transmit a communication which has been received by this Government from Dr. A. Mueller, an old resident of this colony, enclosing a communication addressed to your Excellency by that gentleman with reference to an antidote for snake-bite which he is desirous of bringing under the notice of your Lordship's Government. I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

HOPETOUN.

Dated Yackandandah, 28th June 1890.

From A. Mueller, Esq., M.D., to the Hon'ble Alfred Deakin, M.L.A., Chief Secretary of Victoria, Melbourne.

Referring you to the interview you kindly granted to me on the 18th instant, I have now the honour to forward to you, for transmission to Calcutta and London, a letter to his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., and also one to the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Secretary of State for India, the subject of both letters being my discovery of a physiological antidote for snake poison.

In compliance with your suggestion I likewise submit a concise statement of my theory of the action of snake poison, with the proofs of its correctness. This theory sets forth that snake poison is a specific nerve poison, depressing and in fatal cases completely suspending the function of the motor and vaso-motor nerve-centres, and that this action is purely dynamic, that it suspends force, but does not destroy tissue, except by this suspension of nerve force, and that with the removal of this force-suspension the injurious effects on the human organism of snake posion are likewise removed. As proofs of the correctness of this theory I beg to submit the following :—

1. The theory explains satisfactorily all the symptoms observable on persons suffering from snake poison, and according to the rules of scientific induction a theory must be accepted as correct if it accounts for all the phenomena it deals with.

2. The exhaustive experiments of Dr. Feoktistow with snake poison on the lower animals, which were published at St. Petersburg in 1888, have completely confirmed in every particular the correctness of my theory, which I published in 1887.

3. The deductive proofs of its correctness are furnished by its successful application in medical practice. It follows as a matter of necessity, that if snake poison depresses the function of the abovenamed nerve-centres, the successful antidote must be a remedy that stimulates these centres to increased functional activity. This remedy is strychnine. Among the numerous cases of its use as an antidote reported by medical men from all parts of Australia there is not a single failure. I herewith submit twelve of them :

1. John Bullock, November 25th, 1888.—Bitten by a tiger snake on right hand ; came under treatment five hours after occurrence ; was then completely collapsed and comatose ; rallied after each injection, but collapsed again three times within six hours, until 65 minims of liquor strychnine (containing over half a grain of the drug) had been injected. Recovery complete.

Treated by Dr. Thwaites of Tallangatta.

2. Annie Duncan, aged 13 years, December 14th, 1888.—Bitten by tiger snake above right ankle ; had to be conveyed 30 miles in a waggonette at night ; was quite cold like a corpse, pulseless and without perceptible respiration when carried into Dr. Thwaite's surgery ; roused by one injection of 17 minims within two minutes into respiration, within ten minutes into consciousness, and perfectly restored within four hours.

Treated by Drs. Thwaites and Flanagan at Tallangatta.

3. Prescilly A. Evans, aged 19 years, February 14th, 1889.—Bitten by brown snake on wrist ; symptoms moderate but typical ; only 10 minims of liquor strychnine required. Recovery complete.

Treated by Dr. Mahoney at Albany.

4. William Thiplin, September 25th, 1889.—Bitten by brown snake on index finger of right hand. Restored in 1½ hours by four injections of ⅓ grain each.

Treated by Dr. C. Baird, Jemlesville.

5. A powerful young man, name not given.—Bitten by black snake on right leg at 3-30 p. m. in January 1890 ; came under treatment at 7-30 p. m. totally collapsed and cyanosed ; roused by one injection of 15 minims, but collapsed three times at 8-15, 9 and 10 p. m., each time roused by three successive injections and dismissed cured at 1 a. m.

Treated by Mr. Francis Pain, M. R. C. S., of Allora, Queensland.

6. Case of Thomas Corey at Mentone, and

7. Case of Mrs. Skinner at Carrum.

In both cases no particulars are to hand, except that they were treated with strychnine injections by Dr. Verity of Cheltenham.

8. Case of Mr. Weeks' child of Myrtleford, aged 3 years.—No particulars except the strychnine treatment by Dr. Degner, Myrtleford.

9. Case of Mr. R. Johnstone, Police Magistrate at Maryborough, Queensland, known as a successful explorer of Northern Australia and having great experience with snakes, especially the deadly brown one with black head. Had seen twelve cases of poisoning by it all end fatally. In November 1889 was bitten by one of these whilst out for a walk ; had ammonia injected into many veins and was finally given up by three medical men. When he had already ceased to breathe, a fourth one, H. C. Garde, F. R. C. S., whilst ill in bed, suggested strychnine injections and at the very last moments thus saved this valuable life.

Dr. Bowe, Gympie, Queensland.

10. Case of Miss H., aged 13 years, January 26th, 1889.—Bitten by a large brown snake on the right ankle at 7 a. m. ; arrived at Maryborough Hospital at 9 a. m. ; had two injections of 15 and 10 minims of liquor strychnine, and returned home at 1 p. m. perfectly restored.

Reported in Australian Medical Gazette by H. C. Garde, F.R.C.S., and Surgeon to Maryborough Hospital, Queensland.

11. Case of a Kanaka, aged 22 years.—Bitten on leg ; unable to name snake ; treated in the same way and recovered in two hours.

Reported as case 10 by H. C. Garde.

12. Case of J. P., aged 19 years.—Bitten by the deadly black snake with red lower half ; completely collapsed and cynosed when brought under treatment two hours after occurrence ; required 65 minims of liquor strychnine in four injections, the last one producing slight muscular spasms ; next morning completely restored and able to ride home, sixteen miles.

Reported in Australian Medical Gazette by Dr. E. St. George Quesly, late Government Medical Officer, Maytown District, Queensland.

It would be useless repetition to report more cases in proof of the unfailing efficacy of the antidote, the benefits of which are even extended to domestic animals. Thus a farmer at Tallandoon, Mitta Mitta (C. Harper,) whilst ploughing with a team of bullocks, saw a tiger snake bite one of them. He had to ride 30 miles to procure the antidote ; returned with it when the animal was apparently dying, but by a free use of it saved the animal. It was quickly roused from stupor, got on its legs again in a comparatively short time and recovered completely.

Yackandandah (Victoria,) 28th June, 1890.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I, Viceroy of India, Calcutta.

May it please your Excellency,—The great mortality of her Majesty's Indian subjects from the bite of venomous snakes emboldens me to address your Excellency on the subject, with the certain assurance that it is within your Excellency's power to check this appalling loss of human life to a very great extent. Careful researches namely and a practical experience in Australia extending over 35 years have enabled me to formulate a scientific theory of the action of snake poison that explains all the symptoms attending the poisoning process, and I have been guided by this theory to devise an unfailing physiological antidote for snake poison.

This antidote is strychnine applied by subcutaneous injections of 10 to 20 minims of the liquor strychnine and continued every 15 minutes until the paralysing effects of the snake venom on the motor and vaso-motor nerve cells are removed and slight strychnia symptoms supervene. The quantity of the drug required for this purpose depends on the amount of venom imparted by the snake and may after the bite of a vigorous cobra amount to a grain or more, since more than half a grain has been found necessary to neutralise the effects of the bite of the tiger snake, much resembling the cobra in appearance but not nearly imparting as much venom. Strychnine and snake poison being antagonistic in their action, I have found invariably that large doses of strychnine produce no toxic effects in the presence of snake poison, until the action of the latter is completely suspended. These effects in their initial stage, manifested by slight muscular spasms, are patent to any ordinary observer and perfectly harmless. They pass off quickly and are an unfailing signal that the antidote is no longer required and the patient out of danger.

Though fully aware of the unfavourable results of experiments with the drug on dogs made at Calcutta and London as well as in Australia, I was nevertheless so fully convinced of the correctness of my theory that I administered the antidote fearlessly to persons suffering from snake-bite, to a few at the very point of death with pulse at wrists and respiration already suspended, and in every instance with the most gratifying success.

This success has been equally marked in the practice of other medical men in nearly all parts of Australia, more especially in Queensland, where the most venomous of our snakes are met with. Owing to the general adoption of my method, deaths from snake-bite are now events of the past in Australia, and only occur in rare instances, where from ignorance, neglect or the impossibility of procuring the antidote in time, it is not applied.

As I am most anxious to have my method of treating snake-poisoning adopted in India, and as my efforts in this direction have hitherto met with no response, I now appeal to your Excellency, feeling assured that in a work of philanthropy, involving the lives of thousands of her Majesty's subjects now under your charge, your Excellency will not refuse me your powerful aid.

I have taken care to keep Sir Joseph Fayrer informed of the results of my labours in this hitherto so barren field of research, and I have also tried my best to make Mr. Vincent Richards a convert to my views and method of treatment in a friendly controversy I had with him some time ago, but alas ! prejudice founded on preconceived though erroneous notions dies very hard.

I have also written privately to many Indian medical men, mostly Hindoos, who most frequently come in contact with the natives. With the exception of one, however, they have not even replied to my letters.

Trusting that your Excellency will take such steps as in your wisdom you may deem most conducive to the attainment of the object I have in view.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most humble servant.

A. MUELLER, M.D.

PROTECTION IN ITALY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

MR. O'NEILL, the British Consul at Leghorn, in his last report discusses at some length the results of the policy of protection to native industries to which he thinks Italy is now fairly committed. The fiscal barrier has been slowly building, and has now attained dimensions which make it at many points quite impassable. Taking the total value of all imports into Italy in 1889, and comparing it with the total duties levied upon them, it appears that upon every single franc's worth of commodities imported a duty of 19c. was paid—in other words, the Customs duties levied upon imports averaged 19 per cent. of their total value. Upon many articles of prime necessity the proportion is far greater. For example, upon every franc's worth of coffee imported 60c. was paid ; for the same value of wheat 25c., whilst refined sugar paid a duty of 180 per cent. upon its value. The effects of this policy are visible in a variety of ways—in the decline or want of expansion in the returns of articles of foreign manufacture and in the establishment and growth of industries ill-adapted to Italian soil, for which both raw products and motive power have to be imported from abroad. The Consul asserts that without protection not a single one of the new manufacturing industries launched in his district within the past ten years would survive a day. The cotton, jute, and linen spinning and weaving mills of the district of Lucca and Pisa, the metal-rolling mills of Leghorn, as well as other minor industries, owe their birth to protection, and are sustained by it. Its effects are seen also in the increased imports of raw material of cotton, jute and flax, of hides, iron, and coal and coke to provide the motive power for these manufactories. On the other hand, the decline or want of expansion in the import of textiles and manufactures of all kinds is very clearly apparent. Italy imported in 1885 7,682 tons of cotton yarns, valued at £352,320 : but in 1889 the import was reduced to 3,667 tons, of the value of £442,525. Of cotton tissues, the quantity imported in 1885 was 12,685 tons, the value of which was declared to be £2,008,320, but this import also steadily declined in successive years, until last year it had fallen to 8,772 tons, the value of which is given as £1,420,700. The figures, indeed, all show that the Italian market is gradually but surely closing to British manufactures. Again the results of protection are to be seen in the entry on all sides of foreign capital and enterprise to take advantage of the very system framed to shut out their competition, and in the production, with very profitable results, within the field so fenced in of what it is almost profitless to produce without it. There is not a more remarkable feature in the recent economical development of Italy and of the efforts "to emancipate her from dependence upon foreign industries" than the readiness shown by foreign enterprise and capital to take advantage of the circumscribed and profitable market that a system of protective duties always creates. Heavy duties upon all iron and steel manufactures and upon machinery, added to bounties upon the construction of ships, combine to render shipbuilding profitable, and accordingly we find some of the largest iron manufacturers and shipbuilders of Italy in alliance, upon Italian soil, with British firms for the construction of machinery and ships. This is to be seen at Genoa, at Naples, and at other places, and the largest and most important manufacturing industry of Leghorn, the metal works and rolling mills, was established mainly with French capital, and, whilst under an Italian name, is under French control and direction. The largest jute mills at Lucca are owned and directed by Germans, and owe their existence to German enterprise and capital. Plans are maturing for the establishment of large glass works at Pisa, in which one of the first firms engaged in theis industry in France will make for the Italian protected market the glass they no longer find it profitable to import. Examples are to be met with in nearly every great branch of manufacture and throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula.

Mr. O'Neill then traces the effects of the protective system of Italy upon the agriculture and the food supply of the people, taking first the case of wheat, India and Russia were competing up to last year to supply Italy with cheap wheat, and so much cheaper and better was their production than that of Italian farmers that the import steadily increased from 147,358 tons in 1881 to 1,015,860 tons in 1887. The cultivation of wheat was rendered less profitable, it is true, but the wine and fruit production was greatly extended. In February, 1888, the duty on imported wheat was raised from 30f. to 50f. per ton, with the result that the competition between India and Russia to supply Italy with good wheat ceased, for Indian wheat, saddled with the heavier sea freight and Suez Canal charges, cannot stand the additional burden imposed upon it by the new duty. Accordingly the import of foreign wheat fell in 1888 from over 1,000,000 to 669,789 tons, but the consumption of inferior grains, such as maize, increases enormously, for Italy, it is estimated, requires not less than 4,000,000 tons of grain annually for the sustenance of its people, and the returns show that the value of maize imported, the year after the imposition of the new duty, is 22,000,000f. greater than in the previous year. At the same time there is no visible increase in the national production. Nor, apparently, is the new duty able to shut out foreign compet

SPORTING NOTES.

WEEK after week the cycling world has recently been electrified by the doings of R. J. M'Credy, the great Dublin University rider, who has now secured all the safety bicycle championships, and who by his successes has so conclusively proved the superiority of the pneumatic-tired machines. When M'Credy returns home almost every Irish cyclist will be there to do him homage, as he is looked upon in the light of a national hero, inasmuch as the pneumatic tire is an Irish patent which was at first very coldly received by the cyclists of this country. Riding in magnificent form on Wednesday (20th ult,) on the Paddington Recreation track M'Credy won the fifty miles championship in 2 hours 29 minutes 55 1-5 seconds. There were no less than sixteen competitors, and as a welcome relief from the wretched "loafs" some of our championship events have been, the whole crowd rode as for dear life, the race being a splendid one, every record from 22 miles being broken, L. Stroud, the Oxford University rider, was second, and A. F. Illsley third, whilst that grand rider, J. H. Adams was fourth. Thirteen of the competitors covered over 21 miles in the hour, whilst six managed to get outside 20 miles in two hours—facts which speak eloquently of the capabilities of the riders as a whole.

Voman vouches for this story:—"An Indian official, killed in the noble art of pig-sticking, was staying lately with his wife's sister, who is married to a French baron. His host having inquired with much interest as to the nature of his favourite pastime in so hot a climate, the Anglo-Indian essayed to give a graphic description of it. For some time, however, he failed in rendering himself intelligible. At last his native wit came to his aid, and, seizing a knife from the table, he brandished it above his head, and exclaimed, in terrible accents '*Eh bien ! je chasse le jamon vivant !*'"

That the future of baseball is very uncertain it takes no prophet's eye to see (the *Illustrated American* says). The present, indeed, is dark enough. The attendance at some of the important games during recent weeks has been hardly sufficient to pay the wages of the attendants on the grounds. The old baseball crowd is thinning out. The crank and the enthusiast are not the familiar figures they were last year. Few people now make a serious attempt to keep up with the percentages of the rival teams. Few people care who may win the pennant, an event fraught with a national importance in years gone by. New York or Chicago wins or loses with the plaudits or the gibes that formerly made the baseball sheet of the daily newspaper its most attractive feature. One of the two rival leagues must inevitably kill the other, that is very evident but the survivor will find that the interest in baseball has also been killed.

The wonderful form exhibited by Baron Schickler's Le Sancy this year, he having won seven times off the reel since the season opened, proves that he will be a formidable candidate in the Cambridgeshire should his owner determine to send him across the Channel for that event. At the same time it must be remembered that the French form is not very grand, and probably Le Sancy has not met any horses of great quality since he ran third to Seabreeze and Ayrshire at Manchester.

When it became known that the Australians were not going to South Africa, George Lohmann and James Lillywhite opened up a correspondence with the notion of taking out an English team, and asking for a guarantee of £3,000. This idea appears to have been regarded very favorably, but it hardly seems likely that the side will go out this year, as it is rather late in the day to make the necessary arrangements. It is more than probable, however, that Lohmann will captain a powerful combination of English amateurs and professionals to visit the Cape at the end of the summer of 1891.

Probably the inquiries instituted by the French Government will result, says a Paris correspondent, in the breaking up of the "ring" of owners and Jockeys, and the moralisation of that section of the Turf where those who are permitted to be "in the know" aver that a good living may be obtained by backing horses without any knowledge of the relative merits of the performers or any study of public form.

A strange error of judgment—showing the necessity for jockeys making themselves acquainted with the courses over which they are to ride—was perpetrated in the Wolverhampton Handicap two years ago. The Penrith people had put their money on Tottenham, and he was ridden by a lad named Olley. True Blue II. and Admiral Benbow were the favorites, but in the race two 10 to 1 chances, Tottenham and Cwicchelm, had the finish to themselves, the former looking like winning easily. Olley mistook the ring pay-box for the judge's rostrum, and eased Tottenham, thinking he had won, allowing Cwicchelm to gain the verdict by a head.

Whispers are occasionally heard that Koorali, the own sister to Semolina, will turn out a smasher. Anyhow, her owner is determined to give her every chance, and she is apparently doing no work at Newmarket, so that she shall have time to mature and furnish. She is engaged in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, the Lancashire Plate at Manchester, and two or three other important races this year; but it is possible that we shall not see her carry silk at all until next season.

At the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta on Monday 18th ult. the Queen's Cup was won by Captain Nottage's cutter Deerhound. The wind was very light during the whole day, and the yachts were stopped at the end of the first round. Mr. W. Clarke's Castanet took the second prize. Mr. J. Jameson's Iverna won the Albert Cup. Mr. J. Bell's Thistle taking second prize. Mr. T. West's Wendur won the handicap for yachts exceeding 10 tons, the second prize being taken by Mr. W. Paget's Foxglove, and the third by Mr. T. Hodgens's Vanduara.

A telegram from Sydney states that a sculling match for £100 a side took place on Monday (18th ult) over the Parramatta course between Neil Matterson and Stephenson, the champion of New Zealand. Matterson won by four lengths. Time, 20 min. 57 sec. O'Connor, the Canadian sculler, left on Monday on board the Orient Line steamer Australi.

The black game shooting season England opened on Wednesday (20th ult.) From accounts received from the Scotch moors it appears that the prospects of sport are very meagre. On some of the shootings not a head of black game has been seen, and although a few report moderate stocks the general accounts are that the numbers are very small.

The annual match of the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club was sailed on Wednesday (20th. ult.) for yachts exceeding 20 rating. Mr. S. C. Watson's Lethe won the first prize, and Mr. O. Dibb's Neptune the second.

THE important works at the Emperor Frederick's mausoleum at Potsdam are almost finished. The beautiful seraphic heads and the angels which are grouped on each side of the coat-of-arms, with the eagle above the triumphal arch of the altar, need but a little more work. The grave lies at the side of the foundation-stone, which was laid on the 18th December, 1888, about a yard below the pavement of the chapel. It is exactly large enough to hold the coffin that contains the remains of the Emperor. When the coffin is lowered and the marble sarcophagus erected, the grave will be finally closed. The consecration of the mausoleum will take place on 18th October, the birthday of the late Emperor.

SOME curious details have just been published on the relative mortality amongst European troops during the time of peace. Everything connected with the army is of primary importance with the Germans, and these figures gave rise to much discussion at the Congress of Berlin. As we might suppose, the Spanish troops give the highest standard of mortality, and that not because the soldiers are weakly so much as that the sanitary arrangements are inadequate or neglected. The deaths represent 13 in a thousand. Russia comes next; but the interval is large. The mortality is about 9 in the thousand. Then follow the Italians, with 7·74. So far the series is almost as a shrewd observer might guess it would be. What follows is more perplexing and more interesting. Austrian, French, English, Belgian, and German—that is the order. In round numbers, the deaths of Austrian soldiers are, in the thousand, 7; of French, 6·5 of English, a little over 5; of Belgian, a little over 4, and of Germans, a little under 4. Of course this is a great triumph for the Germans, the more so as the largeness of their army ensures a certain reliability in the statistics. One other detail is given. The ravages of consumption are enormously greater in the case of our own soldiers than of any other nationality, and in this case the French are the most favoured.

NOTICES.

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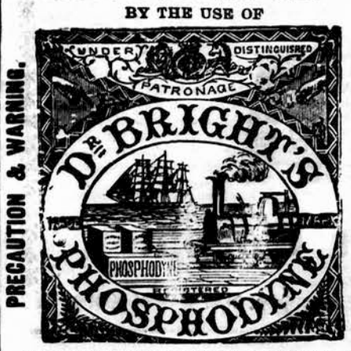

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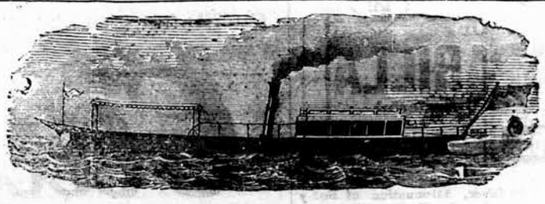

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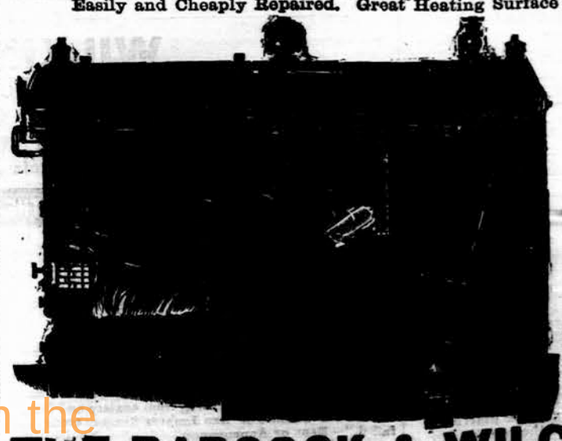

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

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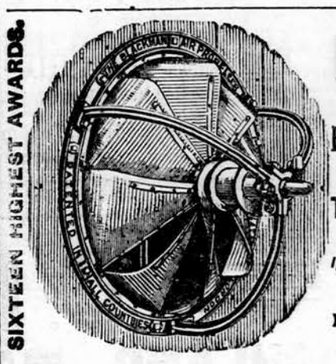
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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
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FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
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"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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